THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 19 — VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1894 — No. 18

C. E. Jones Chemist Cor. 36 Govt. St.

Silverware
Silverware
Silverware
Silverware !

The Largest and Finest Stock in the City at

Davidson Bros.,

The Jewellers, 55 Government Street.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

AT

THE WESTSIDE

Beginning To-Day, Tuesday, January 16th.

As usual at this season of the year, and prior to stock-taking, in order to clear out Winter Stock, we offer goods at greatly reduced prices.

JACKETS

Direct from the manufacturers, and only on hand since the 31st ult., having been delayed en route,

$ .750 Quality, reduced to $4.00
$10.00 Quality, reduced to $6.50
$12.50 Quality, reduced to $8.50
$17.50 Quality, reduced to $10.00

Imperial Waterproofs from $3.50 to $7.50, worth regular price from $6.50 to $12.50, and others in proportion. All of the above are of latest style and finish, but have to be sold to make room for Spring Goods.

DRESS GOODS

44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, $1.25.....Reduced to 90c.
54-inch Tweeds, $2.25.....Reduced to $1.25
54-inch English All-Wool Tweeds, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75.....All at 90c.
52-inch Dress Melions, 40c. and 50c.....Reduced to 25c.
27-inch Dress Twills, 25c.....Reduced to 9 yards for $1.00

SPECIAL CUT IN COSTUME PIECES.

All Black Goods and Colored Cashmeres.....20 per cent. off
50 doz. Ladies' Wool Vests, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
20 doz. Ladies' Wool Vests, assorted, worth 75c. to $1.....All at 40c.
30 doz. Misses' and Children's Ribbed Vests.....At 37½c. each

EMBROIDERIES
800 yards at 5 cents.

DRESS ORNAMENTS
At less than half price.

CORSETS
Drab Sateen, good quality, 75c., worth $1.25 per pair. Black, extra, 90 cents, worth $1.50.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c. each, 8 for $1.00. Children's Handkerchiefs, 25c. per dozen.

STAPLES

20 yds. White Cotton for $1.00
15 yds. Flannelette for.....$1.00
20 yds. Fast Color Print for $1.00
Eider Down Quilts for.....$5.90
Comforter Quilts.....from 90c.
White Blankets, from $2.25 a pair

And other goods in proportion.

FOR BARGAINS COME EARLY. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A Big Variety

Of Rubbers and Gum Boots with prices right, at

A. B. Erskine's,

Cor. Gov't and Johnson Sts.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

McINTOSHES--A fresh supply of our fine blue McIntoshes just received.

MITTS--10 doz. Wool Mitts, hand made, 15 cents a pair.

LEATHER COATS--Another case to hand. All sizes up to 46 in. chest.

Special Value in Boys' Overcoats.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,

35 and 37 Johnson Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESSMAKER wishes sewing in private families. Address 16 Caledonia Ave. j22-3

TO-RET adjoining Government Buildings, first class house keeping rooms for a married couple. 63 Superior street, James Bay.

LOST—Sunday, January 21, black Newfoundland dog; 6 months old; large for the age; mark over right eye. Anyone returning same to Driard Restaurant shall be rewarded. j22-tf

DR. WATT, Sr., acting for Dr. A. T. Watt, 85 Fort St. Office hours during the session 8 to 10 forenoon; 6 to 8 evening.

THE SINGLE TAX CLUB will meet tomorrow, Tuesday evening, at 8 p.m., in Single Tax Hall, Salmon Block, cor. Yates and Government streets. Public invited.

PRIVATE PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS Of heads and photographs daily at the Balmoral Hotel by Prof. Cozens of New York. j22-2w

VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS
And Special Saturday Matinee

Beginning, Thursday, Jan. 25th

The Calhoun Opera Co.

45 PEOPLE 45
Competent Orchestra
Chorus of 24

Every opera beautifully costumed and correctly mounted.

Thursday: "Black Hussar."
Friday: "Bohemian Girl."
Saturday Matinee: "Mikado."
Saturday Ev'g: "Princess of Trebizone."

Prices, evening performances, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Matinee, 50c., and 25c. Seats at Jameson's.

Spencer's Semi-Annual Sale

FOR 7 DAYS ONLY.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, bought at reduced prices for cash by Mr. C. Spencer when in the East.

BLEACHED COTTONS, Sheetings, Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Black Cashmeres, Ladies' Kid Gloves, all of which will be put in the sale.

SEE HAND BILLS for particulars in all departments.
Store Closed on Tuesday.

Sale to Commence Wednesday, Jan. 24

Does Not Want It.

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 22.—Ex-General Master Workman Powderly said to-day in an interview that he has nothing to do with the alleged secret movement to secure his reinstatement in office with the Knights of Labor, and that he would not take the place again if it were offered to him.

A NEW TAX CREATED

American Income Tax Bill Approved by Democrats.

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

All Incomes Over Four Thousand Dollars a Year

Will be Taxed Two per Cent—Penalties of Evasion or Disobedience—Sections Governing Companies and Corporations—Two Cents on Every Pack of Playing Cards.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The income tax bill is approved by Democratic members of the ways and means committee, and it was laid before full committee this morning. The bill provides a tax of 2 per cent upon all incomes of citizens of the United States above $4000. The bill goes into effect on January 1st, 1895. In estimating incomes, these shall include incomes derived from any source whatever, except those received from corporations, who, as required by law, withhold a certain percentage of the dividends, and pay the same to officers authorized to receive it. In addition to the $4000 exemption all national, state and county taxes paid within a year shall be deducted from the profits of the person who has actually paid them, also losses sustained during year from fires, shipwrecks and other causes not covered by insurance and compensated for, and also for worthless debts. Every person having an income of over $3500 shall make a return to the deputy collector of the district in which he resides, stating the amount of his income. These returns shall be made on oath. As a penalty for refusal to make out this list, the deputy collector can make up a list according to the best information obtainable and add 50 per cent. to the amount. In cases where a fraudulent list has been rendered a penalty of 100 per cent. shall be added. The tax shall be collected on or before the first day of each July. All persons in the service of the United States, including senators, representatives and delegates to Congress, shall pay 2 per cent. tax on incomes above $4000. The bill provides for the fine and imprisonment of revenue officers divulging the source of income of any manufacturer or producer.

Corporations are required to furnish, beginning in 1895, on or before the first Monday of each year, a statement showing the gross profits, expenses, net profits and amounts expended. Section 14 levies taxes upon corporation dividends, interest coupons and annuities. Section 19 provides that there shall be a tax of 2 cents on every pack of playing cards, payable by adhesive stamps.

Section 29 fixes a tax on and after the second calendar month after the passage of the act on all distilled spirits produced in the United States on which tax is not paid before that time, and $1 a proof gallon, to be paid by the possessor before removal from the warehouse within eight years from date of original entry for deposit in any distillery or bonded warehouse, except in cases of withdrawal without payment of tax, as now authorized by law. Section 30 continues the existing warehouse bonds on distilled spirits in full force for the time named in the bonds. Section 31 provides for regauging of spirits upon withdrawal.

A Club Man's Wager.

Boston, Jan. 22.—A young clubman of Boston, whose name for the next year will be Paul Jones, has made a wager that he will travel round the world in twelve months, starting without a stitch of clothing or a dollar, and returning with $5,000. On the day set for the "go" Mr. Jones must repair to the club house and strip to the skin. It is declared in the bond that he shall neither ask for or receive money, but for any services rendered, such as blacking shoes or brushing hats and coats for club members, he may take whatever they are inclined to offer. By little services of this kind he hopes to earn enough to buy a suit of "hand-me-downs," in which to say adieu to the club house. Once on the street Mr. Jones proposes to teach the unemployed a profitable lesson in wage-earning by selling papers or doing anything that comes in his way. It is hinted by some that he hopes to accomplish the journey in much less time than a year and that on his arrival on the Pacific coast he will engage himself to some dime museum as the man from Boston who started in a race around the world and came out a winner.

Burned at the Stake.

Aurora, Mo., Jan. 22.—One of the negroes who yesterday assaulted the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. Jacquin near Verona, Mo., was captured this morning by a posse of farmers and burned at the stake.

A Romance of the Frontier.

Abilene, Tex., Jan. 22.—A farm hand employed on the Hamon farm, 12 miles from this city, has found a buried pot of gold and silver coin, amounting to $3,100. The finding of this treasure vividly recalls to the memory of the oldest settlers the story of the Brooming border massacre, when this was a part of the wild frontier. At the end of the late civil war many bought new homes in the west; among them was a man named Weldon, who first settled in 1873 in Eastern Texas. About two years later, becoming dissatisfied, he converted all his belongings into cash, some $9,000, and resumed his journey westward for New Mexico, with his family of five. None of them reached their destination. They were overtaken on a lonely trail by border ruffians and massacred on the banks of a little creek near this city, now known as Deadmen creek, where they had camped for the night. A few days later their mangled bodies were found by cowboys and buried not far from the spot where the pot of coin was found. The cowboys followed the track of the robbers to Jim Ned creek, where it is supposed they separated.

STROEBEL'S LAST CHANCE.

Minister of Justice' Report Said to be Against Him.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Application for a big suit against the government was granted in the exchequer court to-day. Heirs of the late John Ross, Quebec, have been allowed the privilege of suing for $576,204, the remainder of the work done, interest, etc., on sections 9 and 15 of the Intercolonial railway. The case was first started in 1873, but nothing was done. Now the heirs of Ross are going to push the case.

It is understood the report of the minister of justice, which will be presented to the council this evening on the Stroebel case, will recommend that the law takes its course in this case and that he be hanged on the 30th inst. There is, however, some trouble over letting the two Indians, Peter and Jack, escape the gallows, and the case of Stroebel will be considered carefully by the cabinet.

Lost in the Mountain.

Kaslo, Jan. 22.—It is reported here that a miner known as "Charcoal" Brown, who started from New Denver last week, has been lost between there and Four Mile Creek. He is supposed to have been overtaken by a snowslide, as nothing has been seen or heard of him since.

To Stand Another Trial.

Quebec, Jan. 22.—Hooper is not yet a free man. He is still in the Joliette gaol, charged with an attempt to murder his wife by throwing her into the river at Louiseville a few days previous to her sudden death on the railway train. That, as alleged, took place in the district of Three Rivers, and so the second trial will be held at the city of Three Rivers. Since the conclusion of the murder trial, when Hooper was remanded to gaol, the provincial law department have been considering the second charge and the attorney general has decided to press it to a trial. Hooper will therefore be removed from Joliette to the gaol at Three Rivers and held there to await the action of the Court of Queen's Bench. In the meantime the meantime the officers of the government will secure and arrange evidence for the crown. Hooper has expressed himself as confident that the result will again be acquittal. Hooper will be taken to Three Rivers by the high constable either to-night or to-morrow morning.

Money, Misery, Murder.

Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Augusta Schmidt, in jail here waiting trial for the murder of John Oscar Walton last October, is the daughter of a baron of Saxony. In 1869 she gave up her fortune and an engagement to come to this city and become the adopted daughter of her aunt, Mrs. Christina Hooper, herself the daughter of a German baron. Mrs. Hooper, though immensely wealthy, was a miser, and in a few years she crushed all the life and ambition out of the young girl, who became also sordid and miserly. In 1882 she married Charles Schmidt, a prosperous farmer. When the aunt died it was found she had not, as she promised, legally adopted her niece, and a scramble for her wealth followed, but Mrs. Schmidt succeeded in getting about $100,000. The other heirs kept up a series of lawsuits that ruined Mrs. Schmidt. In a quarrel about the matter with Walton, who was one of the tenants, Mrs. Schmidt shot him to death. She has nothing left, and her three children are now begging on the streets for food. Mrs. Schmidt's mother in Germany has been appealed to for aid, but as the daughter left home against her wishes it is expected she will not feel like helping her now.

The Vaticans Precious Relics.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.—Valuable relics, carefully guarded for hundreds of years in the vatican, and lent by the pope for exhibition at the World's fair, will not be returned to Rome under a guard of government officers in a naval vessel, as was stipulated when the pope gave his consent to their removal, but are to remain in this country indefinitely. They are now in the possession of Archbishop Ireland, and when the Columbus museum at Chicago is ready they will again be placed on exhibition. It is understood the pope will allow them to stay in this country for some time. They will not be presented as a gift to the museum, but will undoubtedly be returned to the vatican. The Columbus papers and other ancient documents brought from Europe to the fair are still in the government's possession. They will remain in this country until the next naval ship sails for the Mediterranean, when they will be returned in care of an agent of the state department.

The Brazilian Embroglio.

Pernambuco, Jan. 22.—In an interview with a prominent officer of the Brazilian cruiser Nitherohi, relative to Peixoto's plan of action against the rebels, he said: "We have orders to cruise off Pernambuco until we are joined by all the other vessels purchased in Europe and the United States for the loyal navy. When these are here and all in commission we shall proceed southward, probably to Bahia, and there join the Tiradentes and sail direct for Rio de Janeiro and make one final and determined effort to dislodge Mello and da Gama's forces from the position they now occupy there; and we shall win. It is not our purpose to fight the Aquidaban or the Republica. If either of them come to look for us, why, we shall simply run away from them. The Aquidaban belongs to Brazil, and it would be a pity to sink so fine a vessel. We prefer to rest ourselves off Rio first. When we are undisputed masters of that, then the Aquidaban will soon surrender to the legal authorities."

ILLEGAL PAYMENTS.

Americans Members of the Behring Sea Arbitration

WHO RECEIVED DAILY ALLOWANCES

To Meet Current Expenses and Other Matters

Informed That These Allowances Were Illegal—Comptroller of the Treasury Renders His Decision—The Money Was Paid as Required—The Accounts Closed and Submitted Months Ago.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Comptroller Bolles of the treasury department has rendered a decision which makes illegal the daily allowances to Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan and other members and attaches of the late Behring Sea commission. The daily allowances of the several members of the staff, ranging from $16 to $20, were paid by Paymaster Halford as they required the money, and the accounts were closed two or three months ago and submitted to the secretary of state, according to custom. They were then forwarded to the treasury, where they are now being examined by the accounting officers in the regular way.

Career of a New York Sharp.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Jenkins Budlong, who was Edward Stokes' partner at the time Stokes killed "Jim" Fisk in New York, is dying in a Chicago hospital from injuries received in an assault on the street. He is penniless. Budlong was a lobbyist in Washington during Grant's administration and was a friend of Grant's, also of Samuel J. Tilden. While President Grant was advising the purchase of the island of San Domingo by the United States, Budlong organized a syndicate to purchase the island, with the view of selling it to the United States government at an advance of 200 per cent. After the whiskey frauds scandal Grant gave up the San Domingo purchase scheme and it was never revived.

Vasquez Again Beaten.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 22.—President Vasquez of Honduras made a stand against the Nicaraguans at Vandesat Acerta on Saturday, but was again defeated. Guatemala and San Salvador have sent messages of congratulation to General Policarpo Bonilla on the success of his arm against Vasquez.

The German Unemployed.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The unemployed held a meeting to-day in a number of halls in this city. All the meetings were well attended. A large force of police was present at the meetings, but there was no need for their services, all the meetings passing off quietly. Socialist members of the reichstag presided at the meetings.

Childs' Critical Condition.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—There was no material change this morning in the condition of Mr. Childs. Unfavorable symptoms are still noticeable.

Later—Childs' condition is serious. A letter of sympathy was received yesterday by Mrs. Childs from the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

The Hawaiian Memorial.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 22.—The president transmitted to-day to congress some confidential Hawaiian correspondence. Minister Willis under date of January 6 reports the resignation of Vice-President Hatch and the election of C. Wilder to the vacancy and the separation of the office of minister of foreign affairs from that of the presidency. He enclosed a memorial of the Hawaiian Patriotic League. Among other things it reproaches the newspapers of America for abuse of the queen, and asserts that through Stevens' conspiracy the Hawaiian people have been deprived of their political rights and that the inhabitants of Hawaii are now living under arbitrary rule, that the people have lost all confidence in the administration of justice, as the supreme court is now filled with adventurers; that public funds are now squandered; that all native and foreign royalists have been disarmed and those not in sympathy with the present government threatened with deportation. The memorial concludes by saying the Hawaiian people prefer the monarchical form of government and pray for its restoration.

Injured While Tobogganing.

Montreal, Jan. 22.—While Jas. Morgan, of Henry Morgan & Co., was tobogganing at St. Anne's on Saturday he ran against a tree and sustained serious injuries. He broke his collar bone and left arm in three places. He is progressing as favorably as could be expected to-day.

Condemned to Death.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 22.—Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy, was the verdict returned by the jury at Fredericton in the case of Edward Wherry, a deaf mute, indicted for the murder of his sister-in-law about a month ago. In his charge to the jury Judge Baker instructed them to determine whether or not the prisoner was sane when he committed the deed. If they did, their simple duty was to find him guilty. This they did. This morning Judge Baker had the prisoner brought into court, and passed sentence on him, which was in effect that the prisoner be hanged on April 20th, in the jail yard. The prisoner protested his innocence, and was not perceptibly affected by the sentence.

Asthma Cured

By Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain. Price, 50 cents and $1, of druggists and by mail. Trial package to convince the most sceptical, free. Address Dr. R. Schiffman, St. Paul, Minn.

ACT OF GENUINE PIRACY.

Such Was the Sinking of the Mary Parker at Race Rocks Dec. 27th.

HOLES BORED IN HER BOTTOM

Capt. Bangs a Fierce Rover of the Seas Makes a Bold Play for $4,500 Insurance Money—The Part a Detective Played.

An act of genuine piracy of the old-fashioned kind for which, but for a technicality of the law, Captain F. L. Bangs, of the sunken schooner Mary L. Parker, might soon be hanged, not between high and low water mark in the old-fashioned style, but on a conventional scaffold, came to light yesterday, says Saturday's Post-Intelligencer. Captain Bangs has confessed that he sunk the Mary L. Parker off Race Rocks on December 27, 1893, for the purpose of obtaining $4500 insurance on the vessel and cargo, but he exonerates his partner in the vessel and cargo, ex-Deputy City Treasurer J. J. Knoff, and James Heay, the member of the crew who scuttled the Parker by his command. Bangs went before United States Commissioner Emery yesterday afternoon, and in default of $5000 bonds was committed for trial at the United States court, waiving examination. He is under close guard. His confession is now on file with the commissioner.

The story of the Parker's end, with judicious handling and perhaps the addition of a dash or two of human blood, would make a pretty fair yellow-backed novel. Along in the latter part of November, it appears, Captain Bangs, who was then building a schooner at Salmon Bay which he needed money to rig, came to J. J. Knoff, then deputy city treasurer, and proposed that they should go into the Alaska trading business together and make a little money quickly. Knoff agreed and on December 6th, or thereabouts, the Neah Bay schooner Mary L. Parker sailed out of Seattle harbor with several thousand dollars' worth of merchandise on board, $2500 worth of insurance on her cargo and $2000 on her hull, and clearance papers for a trading voyage; that the cargo contained raw whiskey for the natives of Alaska is denied, and it probably did not.

The Parker carried a crew of five men, all white, and Captain Bangs. She traded round among the islands of the British Columbia coast and soon disposed of nearly all the cargo. But she was beset with bad luck in other ways. She was old, her rigging was rotten, and she was by no means a clipper either to sail or to handle. She was so slow, in fact, that the mate often desired to see her at the bottom of the straits rather than sail another day in her. The wind finally blew away the whole set of sails and several hundred dollars were spent in refitting her. Then she was headed for home.

When she cast anchor at Port Angeles an idea, which may have been placed in the captain's head by the mate's chance remark, took shape. He bought a big auger and a large, safe row boat. Going back to the schooner, he told his plan to James Heay, the only one of the crew in whom he had confidence, but a rather rattle-brained fellow. Acting under the captain's orders, Heay bored a large number of holes through the vessel's bottom, plugged them up and covered them with boards. Two days after Captain Bangs ran the schooner across the straits to within about six miles of Race Rocks and there, the vessel striking a floating save log, he ordered Heay below to knock out the plugs. The latter obeyed, and two hours later, about 5 o'clock in the morning, the Parker sank head first in 74 fathoms of water. The captain, Heay and the rest of the crew, who were ignorant of the cause of the accident and attributed it to the floating log, escaped to the American shore in the new boat.

Not long after Captain Bangs, who was confident that the crime could not be detected, came to Seattle to collect the insurance. He was met by the agents of the underwriters, the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco. Among them was a young man who was an insurance detective, Thomas McCarthy, of San Francisco, and who represented himself as an adjuster also. Mr. McCarthy had come from San Francisco on January 7 to work on the case for the underwriters. His first suspicions were strengthened by chance remarks of Heay and Bangs and he laid a trap for them. He had them come to his room at the Northern Hotel, where he had concealed a man to overhear the conversation. He talked about the wreck with them and, insinuating that all was not right about the vessel, he excused himself from the room.

Bangs and Heay began talking at once of the auger holes. On the following day the detective again had them in his room under the same circumstances; again he went out and returned. The concealed witness came out of hiding and faced the men. The detective concluded in telling his story at the hotel last night:

"Then they fell dead. They had been talking of the auger holes again. One of them had said: 'Do you suppose he is giving us a fill about the Parker being raised? We are gone if she is.' The other had replied:

"'No, she can't come out of 74 fathoms; he is pretty sharp, but he don't know.'

"But when the witness told them of his conversation they simply fell over one another to confess. Their statements were taken down in writing by a stenographer and sworn to before a notary public, F. L. Presby, with M. J. Bryand and F. J. Burns as witnesses.

Bangs, in his confession, admitted that he had made the confession voluntarily, and exonerated Heay and Knoff, and Heay stated in his that he thought he was justified in obeying implicitly the captain's order. But the best thing for us was that Knoff and Bangs signed a statement admitting the scuttling of the vessel and relinquishing all claims for loss against the Fireman's Fund Insurance company. Bangs went down and made a settlement with the Neah Bay Indians, whose little all was invested in the schooner, by which they were secured, and I then made complaint before Commissioner Emery, though I would have been glad to have been content to let him go free, but I did not consider I would be justified. As you know, Bangs was glad to have the ordeal over, for he knew that escape was impossible so many had his secret."

Although Mr. McCarthy has been in the service a long time he is very proud of his work on the Parker case. The complaint against Bangs charges him with a violation of the Revised Statutes, section 5306, which says that any person, not an owner, who shall cast away a vessel to which he belongs, being the property of a citizen, shall suffer death, but Commissioner said:

"The Neah Bay Indians are not citizens, and I am satisfied that Bangs could not be convicted of the crime charged since they own the vessel, for, although they are not citizens they are allowed to own vessels by a little stretching of the law. I therefore held him under section 5364, which says that a person who shall conspire with another to cast away a vessel to get insurance shall be imprisoned not more that ten years and fined not more than $10,000. You see how Bangs escaped the death penalty by only a hair's breadth, for nothing on earth could have saved him from conviction, and death is the only penalty for his crime. No, there will be no prosecution of Heay of Knoff, who were exonerated by Bangs."

Bangs is 32 years of age and has a wife and child. The Parker and her cargo are valued at $3700.

FOR GULLIBLE FOLK.

The Stuff With Which Millions Love to be Humbugged.

New York, Jan. 22.—Yesterday's mails from London brought the advance proofs of Zadkiel's and Raphael's astrological and prophetical almanacs for 1894, the issue of which has been somewhat delayed. Both of those publications have been issued annually for nearly a century, and owing to the "remarkable accuracy" of their "predictions," especially in the matter of deaths in royal families, of wars and political and financial crises, they have come to be believed in by millions of people in England and throughout Europe as a kind of gospel truth. In its American predictions for 1892 Zadkiel's declared that during the month beginning Sept. 22nd the president would be in trouble or danger, and Mrs. Harrison died exactly three weeks from that date. It also said that either the president or one of his chief ministers would be seriously ill in the winter indicated. It also foretold by implication the collapse of Ford's theatre in the city of Washington, and the election of Cleveland, which it prophesied as a great change in the commercial policy of the United States tending towards free trade. Its American predictions for the current year embrace the following:

Exciting times in the last weeks of January, especially for speculators. About the 3rd, 13th, 18th and 24th of June the vicinity of Charlestown is liable to suffer from sismic disturbances. An unusually violent and destructive earthquake is prophesied for Japan during the same period, and sharp Earthquake shocks will also be felt in southern Europe. For November there is forecasted wild and bewildering fluctuations in the stock market, heavy declines in railroad stocks, and numerous and terrible fatal accidents on railroads and in shipwrecks on the American coasts. In the western states dissensions will arise and bloodshed result.

In a general way there is "prophesied" an uprising of Socialists in Germany in February, and suffering in royal circles with the angel of death hovering near. March is to bring a renewed financial crisis in Australia, and internal troubles in Mexico and Russia. Saturn is to plague the rulers of Belgium, the king of Denmark and the king of Italy during the last week in May, and the queen is to have a new grandchild as a result of the marriage of the Duke of York. Sickness will be very prevalent throughout England, the death rate among the young will be unusually heavy, and there will be a startling epidemic in India. August will be attended with intense heat in Great Britain and the greater part of the continent, together with stirring times on the stock exchange and a shaking up of more than one great firm.

Riot, outrage and bloodshed are prophesied for Ireland in September, while October will bring a great epidemic of sickness in Austria, and England will be brought dangerously near a war with one of the great powers of Europe. A royal duke and an empress will have a struggle for life in November, while in France in December public affais will be in a fearfully entangled state, and there will be numerous incendiary fires and explosions. There will also be trouble in high places in Germany, and extra precautions will be necessary against the machinations of violent socialists.

Raphael's Prophetic Messenger is equally prolific of forecasts. In February the planet Mars in Sagitarry will cause trouble and distress in the United States and other countries. In April Jupiter enters emint, and the United States will be greatly benefited, business will be very brisk and trade increase. In June Jupiter will still be favorably placed for the United States, and there will be still greater increase in trade, together with excellent and abundant harvests. The same conditions are prophesied for July, and the affairs of the United States will present a prosperous and singular contrast to those of England, where trade will present a languishing and distressed appearance. In September Jupiter in Cancer will continue to benefit the United States, although in the old world and on the continent these months will be filled with exciting incidents and great and alarming crises.

Zadkiel's prognostications in regard to earthquakes in the United States and other portions of the Globe, together with sickness in royal houses are "confirmed by Raphael." The general conclusion for the year is that the United States will prosper exceedingly that the harvests will be abundant and that internal peace will generally prevail, but that on the other hand in England and continental countries disturbances will be frequent, and it will be a year of great depression of trade and great poverty and distress among the lower classes of the community.

The young residents of Roberts, Ga., are talking of forming a club, and as each member of the organization marries the others are to give him $5 each.

* * *

A widowers' association has been formed in Dresden. No man can join unless his wife is dead, and if he marries again he becomes an honorary member merely. One of the chief purposes of the association is to help newly-made widowers by looking after their wives' funerals and caring for their children. Members will also meet for mutual sympathy and entertainment. There are at present 40 members.

Calendar Curiosities.

The year 1900 will not be a leap year simply because, being a hundredth year, although it is divisable by four, it is not divisible by 400 without a remainder. This is not the real reason, but a result of it; the real reason being the establishment of the Gregorian rule, made in 1825.

The 19th century will not end till midnight of Monday, December 31, 1900, although the old quarrel will probably be renewed as to what constitutes a century and when it winds up, and thousands will insist on a premature burial of the old century at midnight of Dec. 31, 1899.

But, as a century means 100 years, and as the first century could not end until a full 100 years had passed, nor the second until 200 years had passed, etc., it is not logically clear why the 19th century should be curtailed and broken off before we have had the full 1900 years.

The first of April and first of July in any year, and in leap year the first of January, fall on the same day of the week.

The first of September and the first of December in any year fall on the same week day.

The first of January and the first of October in any year fall on the same week day, except it be a leap year.

The first of February, of March and of November of any year fall on the same day of the week, unless it be a leap year, when January 1, April 1, and July 1 fall on the same week day.

The first of May, first of June and the first of August in any year never fall on the same week day, nor does any one of the three fall on the same week day on which any other month in the same year begins, except in leap year, when the first of February and the first of August fall on the same week day.

To find out on what day of the week any day of this century fell, divide the year by four and let the remainder go, add the quotient and the year together, then add three more. Divide the result by seven, and if the remainder is 0, March 1st of that year was Sunday; if 1, Monday; if 2, Tuesday, and so on.

For the last century do the same thing, but add 4 instead of three. For the next century add 2 instead.

It is needless to go beyond the next century, because its survivors will probably have some shorter method, and find out by simply touching a knob or letting a knob touch them.

Christmas of any year always falls on the same day of the week as the 2nd of January of that year unless it be leap year; when it is the same week day as the 3rd day of January of that year.

Easter is always the first Sunday after the full moon that happens on or next after March 21. It is not easy to see how it can occur earlier than March 22 or later than April 26 in any year.

New Year (January 1) will happen on Sunday but once more during the century; that will be in 1899. In the next century it will occur 14 times only, as follows: 1905, 1911, 1922, 1928, 1933, 1939, 1950, 1956, 1961, 1967, 1978, 1984, 1989 and 1995. The intervals are regular—6-5-6-11, 6-5-6-11—except the interval which includes the hundredth year that is not a century, where there is a break—as 1892, 1899, 1905, 1911—when three intervals of six years come together; after that plain sailing till 2001, when the old intervals will occur in regular order. —Boston Home Journal.

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just know, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

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the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

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Nearly in Despair,
and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."
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NO. 212.

A BY-LAW

A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 26th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

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The Indians at Dog Head

A Tale of the Northwest,

BY ALICK BEGG.

One of the first acts of the Dominion government on gaining possession of the Northwest was to make treaties with the Indian tribes throughout the country. These treaties called for annual payments in money and goods to be made to the Indians, and one summer I accompanied one of the expeditions sent to Lake Winnipeg for this purpose.

We had three large York boats propelled by sweeps in the hands of natives during calm weather and by a huge square sail when the wind was favorable. These boats were laden with flour, pork, clothing, blankets, powder, shot, axes, tea, tobacco, etc., etc., to be given to the Indians in accordance with the terms of the treaty, and when everything was ready we started down the Red River in the direction of the lake. As the men rowed they would sometimes sing in time with the motion of the great oars, which rose and fell in perfect unison.

Nothing important occurred during the first part of the trip, as the weather was delightful and the water calm. There was not sufficient wind to hoist sail, so the men had to row without rest, except when we ran in shore to camp or cook our meals. This we did at regular intervals during the day, and about sundown we would make for some desirable spot known to our guide, where the camping ground was favorable.

One day some time after leaving the Red river we ran in and had dinner, during which the wind rose, and when we were ready to take our departure we found that it was blowing a gale. But it being in our favor we did not hesitate to hoist sail and take advantage of it. The sea rose with the wind, but the waves were with us and helped us along. The motion and speed of the boat was most exhilarating, and I enjoyed it thoroughly, little dreaming how soon that feeling of enjoyment would be turned to something approaching dismay.

There is a peculiarity about the weather on Lake Winnipeg which is well known to voyageurs, but for which they seldom find themselves prepared when travelling with York boats. Then wind will chop round in one instant without warning and blow in an opposite direction. When this happens there is no other course to pursue but to lower the great square sail and take to the oars. But as the sea does not change as rapidly as the wind, the work of rowing against the waves, if you undertake to turn back is both laborious and slow.

We were, as I have said, running before a gale, when suddenly the wind changed and our sail was blown back against the mast. In an instant every man was on his feet, the canvas quickly lowered and the oars placed in position for use. Then came the question, would we go on against the wind or turn and row against the waves. Our guide chose the latter, thinking it best to return to the camp which we had just left, but the task of turning the boat in the trough of the sea was one which required great skill and was attended with much danger. Our guide, who guided the sweep rudder, was an experienced boatman, and managed to accomplish it, and we observed that the other two boats at a short distance from us were equally successful. When, however, we began to row against the waves I realized the danger we were in. The boat was heavily laden, and as the sea broke over us it seemed to me we could not go very far without being swamped. We hesitated, however, about throwing the supplies overboard unless actually obliged to, and so we ploughed along, some of us bailing out the water while the others rowed. Every plunge the boat took and every sea that swept over us I expected would send us to the bottom, and I looked around to see what I could take hold of to keep me afloat should the vessel go down, for we were at a considerable distance from shore.

The only thing I could see suitable for the purpose was the great sweep nearest to me in the hands of one of the native boatmen. I knew, however, that he too would cling to it and that it would not keep two men afloat. Then, to my shame I must confess it, that the thought of murder entered my heart—only for a moment, thank God! to be immediately after repented of—but during that moment I scanned my intended victim and calculated my chances of taking the oar from him even at the expense of his life. Then I threw off the spell that was upon me, but as I looked at the man striving his best to save his life and mine, and straining the cords and muscles of his body in his efforts to help in saving the boat, without any selfish thought of his own peril more than that of the others—he, the half-civilized, doing this, while I, the civilized, would have taken his life to save my own—he for the time stood a very prince before me, while I, the knave, knelt at his feet. Is there a man who has not been a coward at some period of his life? If I could think so it would be some consolation to me. I will never forget the relief of mind which I experienced when the spell of that dark thought left me. All feeling in regard to the danger of our position seemed to leave me, and I cheered on the men in the boat, even to cracking an occasional joke with them as they bent to the oars. It was a dreadful pull to land, and when we finally reached the shore the men were utterly exhausted, so as to be almost unable to pull the boat through the surf on to the beach. Our three boats, however, reached the land in safety without losing any of the supplies, but we were obliged to camp where we were for that night. It was not a suitable place for the purpose, and I don't think during my life in the Northwest I ever had such an experience. The woods and brush were very dense down to the edge of the lake, and soon after we cleared away sufficient space for the camp we found that it was infested with spiders, most of them appearing to be of a venomous description. I never saw such large spiders as on that occasion, and in spite of my fatigue I could not make up my mind to turn in, so I sat up by the fire. But my companions and the boatmen being thoroughly tired ——— not affected as I was, and shortly after supper every one was asleep wrapped in their blankets, while I acted the part of the solitary sentinel, and as I sat I watched the loathsome insects crawling in every direction over the sleeping forms of my friends. The bodies of some of these spiders were half an inch or more in length, and they were a busy lot, for in the morning there was not a hat in camp which had been left hanging on the branches that was not filled with the product of their industry. Huge cobwebs hung everywhere, and in the morning all hands were not sorry to leave the spot, the wind and waves having moderated sufficiently to do so. As for me, I made up for my want of rest during the night by ailing fast asleep in the boat as soon as we had shoved off.

The first Indians we were to meet were those at Dog Head, and on the afternoon of the day following the spider experience we made the point where the tribe was camped ready to receive us. As we approached the assembled Indians came down to meet us, and fired off their guns in our honor. The Dog Head Indians were the most uncivilized band we expected to meet on our trip, but we found them also the most reasonable in their demands and easiest to deal with than any other tribe on Lake Winnipeg. The men were mostly tall and stalwart in form, while the young women were more comely than the usual run of squaws. When we landed we found that every preparation had been made for our reception, and a rush-covered enclosure formed of branches and young saplings had been erected for our accommodation while making the payments. The Indians with their squaws and a multitude of dogs were camped near by, and at a short distance from them we pitched our tents. The hubbub that went on almost continuously, the beating of drums, the barking of dogs, the screaming of children and the shrill voices of the women, made it a regular pandemonium, in the midst of which the young men and the old braves either sat or stalked about wrapped in their blankets, and showing a stoical indifference to their surroundings.

Near the camp were the tents of numerous traders attracted by the treaty payment, whose wares were displayed in tempting array before the eyes of the covetous savages, who only awaited the receipt of the money from the commissioner to spend every cent of it in the gaudy articles which were offered for sale.

The day following our arrival the commissioner began making the payments, and as each Indian received his share the custom was for him to shake hands all round with every one of us, and in some instances this was far from being an agreeable ceremony so far as we were concerned. Several of the Indians exhibited signs of disease, which made them most repulsive objects to look at, but to shake hands with them was very disagreeable to me at least. These poor creatures were covered with sores, and their features, and in some cases their limbs, were fearfully distorted, yet to refuse to shake hands with them would have been considered an insult not only to them, but to the whole tribe. I asked our guide, who was standing beside me, the nature and cause of the disease with which these Indians were afflicted.

They have been poisoned, he answered.

How did it happen? I asked.

Mostly through revenge, was the reply.

How? I don't quite understand you, I said.

Then he gave me the following explanation:

The medicine men have wonderful poisons, which can be administered either in the food or by causing the victim to inhale the fumes. Each one of the poisons has its own particular antidote, known only to the medicine man. When an Indian wishes to take revenge on another for some injury done or insult offered, he goes to the medicine man or doctor of the tribe, and if he is able to pay for it he will procure one of these poisons, and when opportunity offers he will administer it to the one he desires to be revenged upon. The victim never knows how or when the poison is administered, but soon after its effects begin to show themselves, and unless the antidote is quickly administered he will soon become incurable and gradually loathsome to himself and his neighbors. Death comes only after years of suffering and pain, and so stern and unbending is an Indian's revenge that it seldom happens that an antidote is called for. It seemed to me almost too horrible to be true, and I pitied the poor wretches I saw from the bottom of my heart.

It sometimes happens that the antidote is applied, but not often, and as the medicine man is the only one who knows the poison administered, and therefore the proper antidote to give, he requires to be well paid before he will give up the secret. The Indians know, therefore, that their very lives are in the hands of the medicine men, and consequently the utmost respect is paid to them and the greatest care taken not to offend them.

The old scoundrels, I muttered.

It would not do for any of them to hear you say that, remarked the guide, smiling.

At this moment a handsome young Indian came forward to receive his treaty payment, and the guide, touching my elbow, said: Do you see that young fellow? He was poisoned and cured. It is a strange story altogether. Would you like to hear it?

By all means, I said.

Then I will relate it to you this evening if you come over to my tent.

I accordingly made the appointment, and the following is the story I was told.

There were two young Indian braves belonging to the Dog Head band who were in love with the same squaw. One we will call Standing Bear and the other Fleetfoot. The latter being the favored lover of the Indian girl, Standing Bear soon realized that he stood no chance of success while his rival lived, and so he determined to take a terrible revenge. Going to the medicine man he told him his story, and offered to pay liberally for one of the worst poisons he could concoct. This he had no difficulty in obtaining, and soon after poor Fleetfoot realized that he was a doomed man. The effects of the poison became apparent, and it was conjectured that Standing Bear was the one responsible for it, but nothing could be proved. The unfortunate young Indian at first felt inclined to kill his rival, but to do this would be to seal his doom, because then the secret of the antidote would be lost forever, as even the medicine man who furnished the poison, and who alone could furnish the antidote, was unknown. The grief of the lovers was great at the prospect before them, and all hope of a union seemed to be at an end. But the love of the Indian maiden for Fleetfoot prompted her to make a sacrifice of her feelings to save her lover, and so one day she said to him that she would agree to become the squaw of Standing Bear if he would procure the antidote to save him. Fleetfoot would not agree to this, but the young girl was resolved to save him, and she went and made the offer to Standing Bear. The latter accepted it, and taking her to his chief he made him a witness to her agreement to share his wigwam. Then he procured the antidote and gave it to him, and in a short time Fleetfoot was as well and strong as ever.

But he could not rest and see the woman he loved living as the squaw of another, and his whole thoughts centred on the one idea—how to regain her.

Indians are inveterate gamblers. I have seen one lose at play everything he possessed—his blankets and horses, and then gamble away his squaw. Fleetfoot enticed Standing Bear to play with him, in the hope that he might in this way be able to win back the woman he loved. But fate was against him, and Standing Bear was the gainer at every game, and Fleetfoot found himself deprived of everything he possessed, even to his gun and blanket.

Then he made his story known to the chiefs of the tribe and showed them how he had been deprived of the woman he loved and everything he possessed by unfair means. He and Standing Bear were known to be the best marksmen in the tribe with the bow and arrow. They stood on an equality in this respect, and Fleetfoot proposed in order that the Great Spirit might decide his claim to have a trial of skill with Standing Bear. If he proves himself a better shot than me, then, he said, the Great Spirit intends that he shall have the squaw, and I will be content. If I prove to be the best, then it is the Great Spirit who decides that he has no right to the squaw, and she shall then belong to me.

The chiefs decided that Fleetfoot's proposition was a fair one, and Standing Bear was notified to be prepared on a certain day to meet him before the whole band. On the appointed day a thin reed was placed at a distance of 100 feet from the line where the two competing Indians were to stand. Then Standing Bear and Fleetfoot took their positions, and the one who would pierce the reed oftenest in a given number of times was to be declared the winner. Each Indian pierced the reed at the first shot, and then Standing Bear sent his arrow through it the second time. Then Fleetfoot took his place, and as he pulled the bow he knew that if he missed then the girl he loved would belong to Standing Bear and all hope of regaining her would be lost. If his shot struck the mark there would still be hope, but a miss meant sure defeat. Whether this shot unsteadied his aim he could not tell, but to his dismay he saw his arrow go at least a foot wide of the mark.

The next moment he heard a cry at his side, and as he turned he saw Standing Bear falling pierced by an arrow in the breast. Where it came from or who shot it no one could tell, as a hurried search by the Indians through the bush revealed no one likely to have done the deed.

Standing Bear was fatally wounded, and when they bore him to his wigwam his young squaw was there quietly awaiting the result of the contest. She shed no tear nor seemed in any way moved by the spectacle of Standing Bear being brought home shot to death. This, however, may have been caused by the stoical indifference of her Indian nature, or, as many supposed, to dislike of her husband; at least it excited no comment amongs those who saw her.

Quietly rising, she busied herself in making the wounded man as comfortable as possible. But Standing Bear, almost unconscious though he was, had strength enough to whisper in her ear as she bent over him: I know whose arrow it was. Fleetfoot will now have you for his squaw but the Great Spirit will avenge me.

The Great Spirit, however, did not avenge him, for soon after Standing Bear died and was buried Fleetfoot took the young squaw to his wigwam, where they lived happily until the date of my story.

It never became known in the tribe who killed Standing Bear, but it was suspected that his squaw had something to do with it, but as Fleetfoot afterwards took her to himself the subject was forgotten. Fleetfoot, however, knew the facts and told them to the guide. It seems that the woman was ill-treated by Standing Bear on account of the love he knew she bore for Fleetfoot, and she resolved upon freeing herself in some way from the bondage. She knew that if Standing Bear won at the trial of skill with Fleetfoot nothing could ever free her from him unless she killed him. She therefore on the day of the trial left the wigwam stealthily, all the other women having gone to see the contest, and armed with a bow and arrow she secreted herself near the spot where she could see all without herself being seen.

When Fleetfoot missed his second shot she knew that her doom was sealed, and then it was that she shot the arrow that killed her husband.

Fleetfoot confided this secret to our guide, relying upon his friendship not to make it known to the tribe. You see, said my informant, if they were to know the truth, Standing Bear's friends would be bound to kill her, but as the matter is now forgotten she is safe.

Our trip on Lake Winnipeg lasted a little over a month, during which we made the treaty payments to a number of tribes, but none interested me so much as the Indians at Dog Head.

No Cure, No Pay.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over-work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, **do not despair, do not give up!** Forty years experience has proved that Dr. Clarke's celebrated method of treatment can be depended on with absolute certainty to effect a permanent cure. So confident am I, that it will cure even the worst cases, that I am willing to let you deposit the **money in your local bank** to be paid me *after you are cured* and not until then; this makes you *absolutely* safe. If unable to call, send for **free Question List** and **be cured at Home.**

Everything sent sealed, secure from exposure.

Call or address, esming this paper

Dr. J. D. CLARKE, Merrill Block, Detroit, Michigan

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Gossip in the Old Country—Passing and Coming Events.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Southport, Lancashire, Jan. 4th, 1894. Your correspondent journeyed last week and down to Southport, the fashionable watering place for East Lancashire, which boasts of a population of 60,000. Its streets are well laid out, being beautifully ornamented with shade trees and and nicely paved. Although the sea has receded to a considerable extent, the progressive corporation have had constructed extensive salt water lakes facing on the promenade which are very picturesque. A large number of invalids winter here.

The Manchester ship canal was opened on Jan. 1st amid much local rejoicing. The directors and corporation of Manchester and Salford sailed up the canal from Latchford, near Warrington, and at Mode Wheel were joined by a number of sea-going vessels. Large crowds lined the quays and there was much enthusiasm, the progress of the vessels being accompanied with constantly recurring cheers. At the Manchester and Salford docks a magnificent demonstration, in which more than 100,000 people took part, greeted the approach of the first six vessels, which arrived after a capital passage of about three hours. The formal opening is expected to take place at Easter, when it is hoped that royalty will be present. Some 28 cargo vessels passed through last Monday, besides a large number of excursion steamers.

A Liverpool journal contains the following paragraph, which is no doubt of interest to your numerous readers: "It has recently been announced that the federal government of Canada has ordered extensive additions and works at the Quebec citadel and fortifications. Inquiry elicits the fact that the government has no intention of patching up the Quebec fortifications, which are looked upon, while an interesting picture, as of no use in case of war. The only military works going on in Quebec at present are ordinary annual repairs to the barracks in the citadel, where there are about 300 volunteer militia. Two heavy guns were landed in Quebec last month which had been sent over by the English government. Their real destination is Esquimalt, B. C. There the English government is proceeding with extensive fortifications. Little of what is going on at this point is visible to the casual observer, and, indeed, few residents of the locality have any idea of the extent and importance of the works that have been undertaken."

Prophecies as to the happenings in the coming year are plentiful indeed, and the variety is considerable. Whatever one's own opinions may be, it is easy to find some prediction to suit. Mr. Walter Besant quotes two as typical examples. One says: "The year 1894 will be a year marked by national disaster and disgrace. The alliance of Russia and France, secretly concluded at the close of the present year, will take the form of an ultimatum addressed to Great Britain and demanding immediate evacuation of India and Egypt. A declaration of war will instantly follow. The fleet of Great Britain, consisting of about 30 ships, will be annihilated in a succession of encounters by the combined fleets—54 strong, of Russia and France. Malta, which has been allowed to remain without stores, will be of no use; Gibraltar, also bereft of stores, will be useless. It will be impossible to protect the seas when our fleet is thus maimed, and Great Britain will be forced, by the prospect of immediate starvation, into the most dishonorable and disgraceful peace ever signed. Germany, which might save us, will look on coldly at first, but will be forced into action, when the victorious armies of France and Russia will be turned against her. The Gladstone government will be driven from power with the execrations even of their own friends. The defeat of Great Britain will be followed by a mutiny in India and a rebellion in Ireland. The impending loss of India, and the civil war in Ireland, the stoppage of all our industries, and the gloom and rage of the people, will make the closing days of 1894 the most melancholy period in the whole history of the country."

The contrasting one tells us that: "The year 1894 will be one of great national honor and glory. The Franco-Russian alliance, long threatened, will come to nothing, in consequence of Great Britain formally joining the triple alliance. The government will awake to the necessity of doubling the fleet and strengthening its harbors and ports, especially in the Mediterranean. The army will be increased by 100,000 men. The immediate effect of this measure will be to check, for a while, the designs of Russia in India, and to stop the hostility of the French press. At home, progress will mark every branch. In the house, no one will chatter or waste time in every question that affects the good of the nation every man will vote according to his conscience, without regard to his party. There will be sunshine in the summer, and the few fields still cultivated shall be rich with a golden harvest. So, after all, we need not despair."

The past Christmas season is one likely to be long and favorably remembered for its mild and genial weather, as it was more like May than December. The sun shone bright and warm and the air was soft and balmy, without a suggestion of winter rigor. This may not have been strictly in accordance with the fitness of things, but it was in every sense of the word delightful, and how greatly the meteorological conditions were appreciated was shown by the crowds of holiday-makers who sought their enjoyment in the open air, contrary to the usual Christmas custom. So far as the metropolis was concerned, the outward aspects of the holiday were suggestive of Easter rather than Christmas. People flocked in thousands to the parks and open spaces, and in the more favored suburbs there was a continuous stream of cyclists, and family parties in dogcarts and carriages, evidently out for the day. At the same time the churches were remarkably well attended. Seldom, perhaps, better. At such popular devotional centres as Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's cathedral the congregation at each service was enormous, while some of the smaller churches which had a more than usually attractive service were unable to find accommodation for all their worshippers.

Not for many years have the Spartan swimmers, who annually plunge into the waters of the Serpentine on Christmas morning, met in Hyde park under conditions so propitious as favored their competition. There was no ice to be broken and no [illegible] to the bone. The water was cold enough to keep all ordinary bathers away, but as one of the entrants truthfully observed to a bystander, it was a great deal warmer than on one bleak morning in October, when he covered the 100 yards course without securing for himself the distinction of heroism or attracting any public notice whatever. Twenty-three started in the Serpentine Swimming Club Christmas morning handicap, and, with one exception, every man of them took home with him a bronze medal for having finished the distance. The winner, who received 19 seconds start, is an old hand and successful one to boot, for he has now won the race for the third time. His name is G. S. Tucker, and his first victory dates back fifteen years, his second being as long ago as 1888. The time occupied by his latest achievement was 1 min. 45 1-5 sec.

Mr. Arnold Morley, the postmaster-general, is extremely fond of billiards, and handles the cue with considerable dexterity. He often drops into the Egyptian hall on a Saturday afternoon to see Roberts play, being firmly of the opinion that the quietness of the room, broken only by the soothing click of the balls, is excellent as a mental sedative amid the worries accompanying a busy parliamentary life.

The weather at time of writing at this place is dry and frosty, with pleasant sunshine, although a fair amount of snow has fallen the past twenty-four hours throughout the country.

Yours truly,
JOHN HALL.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

IMPERIAL

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious Ingredient.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE AND POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.
They do not nauseate or sick and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all disease arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited, in liquidation.

All persons having claims against the above company are required to send in their claims, duly attested, to the undersigned, within ten days from this date.

Dated 20th day of January, 1894.
Room No. 2, Wilson House, Victoria. A. H. SCAIFE, Liquidator.
jan19-10t

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

MRS. DeWIT—There, Reginald, are those Rigby Waterproofs I have been telling you about. Can't you see how stylish and comfortable they look? and they are just lovely for winter weather. You always wait til everybody else in the world adopts a new thing before you will believe in it. We really must have them at once.

MRS. UPTODATE—Dear me, what a sight those DeWits are out in the streets a day like this without Rigby Garments. It takes some people a lifetime to learn how to be comfortable. Just think how we used to sweiter in those horrid Rubber Waterproofs, and such smelling things.

CHOCOLAT MENIER

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER
ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 20 MILLION POUNDS.
If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

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Funeral Director and Embalmer.
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Office: 90, Johnson St.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON;
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer, Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING and repairing. Orders S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. 1r25 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 128, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. E. H. SWINERTON, jy14 scribe n.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight is cordially invited to attend. E. PRIMROSE, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. C. SMITH, secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping promptly at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. m717-d-w

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

If Others Failed
To put your watch in thorough and good running order, I will guarantee to do so, or charge you nothing.
C. TH. LUNDQUIST
Expert Watchmaker, 37 Fort St.,
Split-second, repeaters and chronographs my specialty. Terms as low as the lowest. Estimates cheerfully given. n14-tf

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY!
"Twa Hours at Hame."

Grand Scotch Concert
Under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir,
Tuesday Evening, 23rd Instant,
At 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the Church, Blanchard Street.

The choir, under the direction of Mr. Brown, will be assisted by the following well known artists: Mrs J. Duff Stuart, Mrs. McCandless, Miss Jamieson, Mr. G. F. Watson, Mr. W. D. Kinnaird and Mr. A. Chisholm. Tickets can be had from members of choir and at Cochrane & Munn's drug store, Kent and Lombard's music stores and at D. Kinnaird's, Johnson street. Admission 50c. Doors open at 7:15.

CHARITY BALL
Given for the benefit of the poor of Victoria, by the
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,
—IN—
ASSEMBLY HALL,
—ON—
Wednesday, 31st January, 1894.

Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50, can be procured from Watson & Hall, grocers; Dean & Cryderman, druggists; office of Kurtz & Co; R. Jamieson, bookstore; C. E. Jones, druggist; Geo. S. Russell; T. N. Hibben, bookstore; H. Waller, clothier. Or of the following committee: M. J. Conlin, P. Leiroy, H. B. Rendell, Thos. Watson, E. E. Leason, F. M. Cryderman, Geo. S. Russell, O. P. Myers, G. K. Gilbert, Chas. Bush.
O. P. MYERS, Treas. ED. E. LEASON, Sec'y.
GEO. S. RUSSELL, Chairman.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

B. C. Benevolent Society.
The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Society, will be held at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street, on Monday the 22nd January, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
A full attendance is specially requested. Business of a pressing nature to bring forward.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Housekeeper for one person. Address C. S., Times office. j19-3t

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 35cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

BOARD AND LODGING.

TO LET adjoining Government Buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire. 61 Superior street, James Bay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Royal Saloon. Apply at 40 Quadra street. j3-1m

FARM FOR SALE Or Exchange for city property. Apply Shore's Hardware Store, 57 Johnson St. ja 11-1mo

TO LET.

TO-LET—Furnished house of eight rooms, situated on Blanchard street, between Fisgard and Pioneer; rent $25 per month. Address A. B., Times office. j20-6t

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO-LET on reasonable terms to proper party; short distance from P. O. Hall, Goepel & Co., 100 Government street. j17-1m

TO-LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Appy 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on MacGregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—A residence of twelve rooms. Occupied recently for lodging and boarding house, 136 Johnson street, containing a cellar of one hundred feet long, with walls three feet wide and nine feet high, of solid stone, with a fine malt kiln of iron and brick in the rear of the cellar, directly at the side of Bunster's brewery; the kiln could be used either for malting or other drying purposes. Rent to suit the times. Apply upon the premises to Mr. John Leahy for information. The residence can be had separately from the cellar, which is suitable for any kind of dry storage, having a cement floor and perfectly dry, etc. d23

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

GO TO SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 97 Douglas St., for your Novels, sold for half price. Exchanged for 5c. each.

SUITS TO ORDER—from $16.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

PANTS TO ORDER—from $4.00 up, at 101 Douglas St. Jan4-tf

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

A Rare Snap
FOR SALE
The finest business that can be desired, being two large branches of the Paragon Oil business in the States, with 2c. per gal. royalty on oil sold in two other large cities and other rights pertaining to the Paragon Oil Can. The plant alone is worth more than is asked for the whole.
Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time.
Easy terms. Apply Paragon Oil Co., Victoria. j20-1w

Alexander Not Assassinated.

Belgrade, Jan. 22.—The reported assassination of King Alexander of Servia is without foundation.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES
is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

NORTHWEST SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Dominion cabinet has for some time past been considering the very awkward question of whether the educational ordinance passed by the Northwest legislature should be disallowed. The difficulty is a repetition on a small scale of that created by the famous Manitoba school act, and its settlement either one way or the other seems to mean trouble for the Thompson government. It is reported at Ottawa that the ordinance will not be disallowed, but as there are two or three weeks left yet for deciding the question the report may be based only on surmise. The petition for disallowance is strongly supported, both from without and within the cabinet, so its rejection will be sure to offend some influential friends of the government. On the other hand, the present temper of the majority in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest forbodes worse danger to the government if disallowance be decided upon. It is therefore likely that the government will choose the road which appears safest and allow the ordinance to come into force. It may be helped to this choice by the fact that the Young Conservative Association in Toronto recently adopted, though only by a majority of one, a resolution declaring against Dominion interference with the Manitoba school law. As to the Northwest ordinance, its character will be learned from the following summary by the Winnipeg Tribune, which we take the liberty of borrowing: "The Territories have only a temporary constitution which is furnished in the Northwest Act, and that constitution provides for the existence of Protestant and Catholic schools. In any district the religious classification of the school is determined by the majority of the ratepayers, but the minority, if sufficient in numbers, can demand and secure a separate school. In the sparsely-settled territories, however, separate schools are as yet few and far between, and most of the schools are either Protestant, with a Catholic minority attending, or the reverse. Since the passage of the Northwest Act till the beginning of 1892 the educational affairs of the province were administered by a board of education, which, like the old board of education of Manitoba, was divided into two sections, Protestant and Catholic, each section having absolute control over the schools belonging to each representative religion. By the ordinance, the disallowance of which is now demanded by Archbishop Tache and the Roman Catholic clergy, the old dual board was abolished and a council of public instruction substituted. This council consists of the members of the executive and four appointed members, two of whom are Protestants and two Roman Catholics. There would probably not be any serious objection on the part of the Roman Catholics to the constitution of the new board, but it is to the regulations governing the schools that objection is taken. The dual system of schools is allowed under the new ordinance as provided for in the temporary constitution, but the same regulations now govern both sets of schools. The inspection and text books are uniform in both sets of schools, and the ordinance further provides that no religious instruction be given in either set of schools during the prescribed school hours. A further provision which the Roman Catholics think bears heavily upon them is that only teachers duly examined and licensed by the provincial authority are eligible for employment."

NO MORE WANTED, JUST NOW.

Our Nanaimo correspondent mentions a rumor, current in that city, to the effect that Mr. Bryden, manager of the Wellington mines, will be a candidate for Nanaimo district at the next general election. We sincerely hope that Mr. Bryden's modesty will outweigh his ambition, so that he may be impelled to remain in private life. Personally Mr. Bryden may be eminently qualified for the position of a representative, but as the servant of a large corporation, which already has three or four personal representatives in the House, his presence in parliament as a law-maker is not required. It is possible to have too much of a good thing, and with Messrs. Pooley and Hunter, two officials of the corporation in question, now in the House, another of the same is out of the question for the present at least. When the total number of representatives is doubled, public interests may not suffer by permitting this private interest a larger representation than it now possesses.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The "address in reply" was moved by Mr. Martin, on the opening of the House this afternoon, and was seconded by Mr. Eberts. The custom, which prevails in this as in other provinces, of imposing this duty on new members, who thereby find the opportunity to make their "maiden" speeches, was departed from, and Mr. Annand was thus deprived of his right—certainly of a chance to distinguish himself that may not occur again during the present session. The mover spoke very briefly, Mr. Eberts "reviewed" the address, clause by clause, and although he repeated now and then, and went "woolgathering" occasionally, he made a good speech. Mr. Eberts was eulogistic, as a matter of course, and re-echoed the sentiments of the address so many times that an original observation, or an independent criticism of the "speech from the throne," if uttered, was lost before it reached the galleries. Mr. Beaven, who still leads the opposition, replied in a half hour's speech, dwelling chiefly upon the financial condition of the province. He pointed out that the present government had increased the debt $650,000 in twelve months. Mr. Turner replied to Mr. Beaven, and was speaking at 4 p.m. There was a full house and the galleries were crowded.

A dispatch from Windsor, Ont., says: "A banquet in honor of Casgrain, Attorney-General of Quebec, was held here last evening. Casgrain was visiting his father Senator Casgrain. As Patterson, minister of militia, was here, it was decided it was a fitting occasion to do honor to both. Patterson, in his speech, said he had no love for reporters, because some published what he said and others what he did not say. He created somewhat of a mild sensation when he said: 'Never did the people of Ontario arise in battle of creeds till the people of the province of Quebec began it, and Ontario people would be cravens indeed if they did not resent it.' He claimed the people of each province must sink all differences in creed to have a prosperous country. Most of those present were greatly surprised at the minister's words, as the speaker in his former visit here attacked the people of Essex for attempting to down the Catholic minority." Minister Patterson astride of the "Protestant horse" will be an interesting spectacle.

An Ottawa dispatch reports that "arrangements are being made by the customs department by which Calgary, now an outport of Winnipeg, will be made an independent port of entry, with Edmonton and Macleod as outports. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, will be appointed collector at Calgary at a salary of $2000, the present collector there retaining the office of Dominion lands agent at an increased salary." Mr. Davis would appear to be doing well to get in out of the storm, for another Ottawa dispatch conveys this information: Ex-Alderman W. H. Lewis, who has just returned to Ottawa after making a tour through Alberta, states that settlers are so incensed against the National Policy that a supporter of the government cannot be elected in that district. Lewis is a Conservative."

The Winnipeg Free Press describes as a "sensational yarn" the story sent abroad in regard to the raising of a Canadian force to serve the Hawaiian exqueen. The description is quite accurate.

General News.

New York, Jan. 22.—Nothing is known by the Lehigh Coal Co. of the whereabouts of Treasurer Zell. He disappeared on Friday last. His books, so far as they have been examined, are in good order.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 22.—Everything is quiet this morning about the Traction Company's stables at East Bridgeport. The company made no attempt to send out any cars. The discharged men will be taken back in a body, and those obnoxious to the company will get a chance to disprove the charges against them.

New York, Jan. 22.—Wall street stocks opened weak and lower owing to the break in sugar from 82 1-8 to 80 1-2, which pressed for sale on Washington advices of probable advance legislation by congress.

Boston, Jan. 22.—The Central labor union of this city has decided in favor of independent political action. This is the result of the action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, which decided to submit to all affiliated unions the question of forming an independent political party on the same platform as the English trade unionists.

Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The Marietta Chair Co. resumed operations this morning, giving employment to 600 hands. The employees agree to work ten hours for eight hours' pay.

This or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Liberals of North Wellington have re-nominated James McMullen, M. P., for the Commons.

The Patrons of Industry of West Middlesex have nominated T. O. Currie, of Adelaide for the legislature.

The Conservatives of Welland have re-nominated William McCleary, of Thorold, for the legislature.

Rev. Father Caron, brother of the postmaster-general, is about leaving for St. Thomas, West Indies, to devote his life to mission work.

The contract for supplying plant, machinery, etc., for a binding twine factory to be started by the Dominion government in Kingston penitentiary has been awarded to John Connor, of St. John, N. B., who is one of the members of the Stairs' binding twine combine.

F. B. McNamee, the prominent Montreal contractor, was arrested, charged with threatening to shoot Wm. Orme, editor of the Sunday Morning News. The trouble arose out of an endeavor on the part of McNamee, who is a shareholder in the paper, to enter the press room. McNamee was bound over in heavy sureties to keep the peace.

La Minerve in connection with the latter attack on the Rev. Father Chiniquy, ex-priest, in whose life, it says, it can only find one meritorious action, his work on behalf of temperance.

Robbing jewelry stores seems to be becoming epidemic in Montreal. It was the third instance on Friday night when the plate glass window of Lavigne's store, upper St. Lawrence Main street, was smashed with a sleigh bolt, and $400 worth of the contents of the window carried off.

The Montreal civic nominations were held on Saturday. The mayoralty fight will be between Hon. James McShane and Mr. J. O. Villeneuve. The issue is the claim made that it is the turn of the French to have the mayoralty. Out of 26 aldermen 9 were elected by acclamation.

It has been decided by the Minister of Militia and General Herbert to refuse the request of Ryerson, M. P., and other prominent Englishmen of Toronto, for permission to establish a corps of garrison artillery in that city. The proposal was to have an exclusively English corps and the name St. George had already been chosen. Dr. Ryerson was to have been commanding officer.

The probabilities are that another big coal mine in Nova Scotia will soon pass into the hands of a New York syndicate. An agreement has been entered into by Mr. G. H. Metz, representing a New York syndicate and the owners of the Beaven Mining Company's mine at Sheet harbor, for the sale of the mine to a syndicate for $75,000. The agreement, however, is conditional. Should Metz find within nine months that the mine is not as represented, the deal is off.

An ex-mounted policeman named C. McGrath, died suddenly at Springbank, some distance west of Calgary, on the 12th instant, under circumstances which the coroner, Dr. T. E. Porter, deemed necessary to investigate. An inquest was accordingly held and it elicited the fact that deceased had been suffering from congestion of the lungs for some time. I. C. Lusk, a companion, had procured and administered in ignorance within a few hours of death six pills, each containing eight grains of morphine, death resulting therefrom. The jury brought in a verdict according to the facts, and also censured the druggist for selling morphine without giving full directions as to its use.

Lieut.-Col. Villiers, late deputy adjutant-general at Winnipeg, intends to have his grievances against the minister of militia and General Herbert discussed in Parliament, and Cols. Mattice and Strange, who also lost their positions, also threaten to join in attacking the administration of militia service. Col. O'Brien, M. P., has promised to introduce a resolution in the Commons in reference to the unjust promotion of Col. Mason to command of the Tenth Royals regiment in Toronto over the head of Major Manly.

The will case involving in a measure the fortune of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, of Toronto, the millionaire widow of the late Mr. Cameron, lawyer, who died a few months ago, is now in progress in Chicago. The dispute is of over 20 years' standing and relates to the will of the late Captain Ebor Ward, of Detroit, Mrs. Cameron's first husband. Captain Ebor Ward was a millionaire lumberman. When he died in 1871 he left the bulk of his large fortune to his widow and her infant daughter and his son Ebor Ward. The nephews and nieces of the deceased captain endeavored in the highest courts in the States to upset the will, but failed, and the widow was left in possession of the estate. In the meantime she had married the late Alexander Cameron of Toronto, and had large property interests in Windsor and Essex county. Cameron fought his wife's case for her and the denouement was most satisfactory to the lady. The nephews and nieces of the late Captain Ward always felt disaffected over the result of their suit, and now the case has been renewed at Chicago.

In the examination of Accountant Ord, of the old Central Bank at Toronto, on a suit brought by J. D. Henderson and others against the directors of the institution at the time of suspension some interesting evidence was elicited. The case is being tried before Justice Robertson and is an effort to hold the directors responsible for losses caused by mismanagement, overdrafts, etc. Ord testified that on August 6, 1887, E. Strachan Cox was permitted by Cashier Allen to overdraw his account to the extent of $41,000. At the end of September the overdraft was $48,000; at the end of October, $80,000, and by November 15, when the suspension occurred, it had grown to the enormous sum of $133,000. Ord could give no explanations of these enormous overdrafts except that the money had been paid out. On Nov. 20, $20,000 of unissued bills were taken from the treasury by Ord and Allen, who had joint custody. The latter signed the bills and gave them to Cox. Two days after $10,000 more were treated in the same way. Ord said he believed the directors were cognizant of these facts all the time.

THE SEWERS.

To the Editor: I notice from the daily papers that the newly elected alderman from the South ward has given notice of an extension of the sewerage system around the Doane block and in Chinatown, in the former of which he is personally interested, but he has failed to consider that those parts of the city which pay the highest taxes have a prior right to sewerage than the ones named. I allude to the block between Yates and Fort street on Government street, which should be completely sewered from Cormorant to Wharf street and permanently paved, and plans should be drawn for a causeway across James Bay and the redemption of the land ceded the city. Trusting our worthy aldermen will so amend his resolution as to include Government street as aforesaid, I am, yours truly,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

MA-TAB-ELE OR MATABEAL.

To the Editor: Please tell me the proper pronunciation of Matabele. In common with most of your readers I am in grave doubt.

PHILOLOGIST.

(The Times would call it Mat-a-bee-lee, with the accent on the penultimate.)

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

To the Editor: I read with great interest the letter which appeared in Saturday evening's issue, signed by "An Englishman." I fully endorse every word he writes, and add my own testimony to strengthen the evidence which all observers must admit is already so overwhelming that the guilty parties cannot help but plead guilty, with no extenuating circumstances as a plea for the hand of mercy to be extended to them.

Here is British Columbia, one of the richest in resources of all the provinces under the British flag, absolutely receding to its former condition of primitive wildness of forests—land that was open prairie 30 years ago now covered with dense second growth (and this less than 15 miles from Victoria).

Of course the cities are growing in size, but what are the masses of people who are gulled into the idea of trying to make a home here to do for an existence when confronted by the lowest class of Dagoes, Chinese and Japanese, etc., in the labor market—people who are satisfied with a dollar a day and who live in miserable shanties abounding in filth and squalor, and who get the first show on any kind of employment in preference to British subjects. I have tramped up and down the streets of this city and seen scores of white men doing the same thing day after day looking for employment and seen some miserable (would-be) contractors taking a job for half what it is worth and their poor samples of humanity scratching away like so many old hens for them, and we compelled to betake ourselves to our virtuous cabins to study economy by trying to live through the winter on (I may say) a fair average of one day's work a week.

Our only redress is to get out of here and cross over to the States and forget that we were ever Englishmen, or if we decide to stay here and try to tough it out, to buy our groceries and clothing from Chinese, our tobacco from Dagoes, and forego our beer, then I fancy the merchants and those who expect to benefit by the profits of our earnings will become interested and help us to earn at least enough to live like Christians.

As to boarding in a hotel, that is simply out of the question, and as to supporting a wife and family, utterly preposterous.

BACHELOR.

Literary Notes.

Nearly all Canadians known that the Countess of Aberdeen is an energetic and tireless worker for the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes, and that she has accomplished much good in this direction by the carrying out of her thoughtfully devised and intensely practical plans. One part of her ladyship's work consists in the editing of "Onward and Upward," a magazine for the young. Another magazine, intended for young children, "Wee Willie Winkie," which is jointly edited by Lady Marjorie Gordon and her mother. Copies of the bound volumes of the two magazines have been sent to the Times, and we have much pleasure in expressing an entirely favorable opinion of both publications. As would naturally be supposed, the tone of the magazines is religious, but they are far from dry. There is a judicious intermingling of instruction and entertainment which cannot but render them extremely popular with the young people. The two ladies of the vice-regal household are certainly to be congratulated on the editorial ability exhibited in the magazines. The announcement is made that during the present year the numbers are to contain articles of special interest to Canada, and Lady Aberdeen and her daughter are anxious to secure both readers and contributors among the young people of this country. The Times wishes them success in this direction, for we have every faith that Canadian boys and girls would thus find mental and moral improvement, while doing something for the cause of humanity at large.

The Cosmopolitan is ever a welcome visitor, and its readers will find in the January number no cause to vary their good opinion. From the first page, which gives in facsimile a hitherto unpublished poem of Whittier, to the science notes at the end the contents are of almost uniform interest. It is hard to select superior matter in a magazine where all is so excellent. One reader may prefer Mr. Howells' "Altrurian" discussion of New York, while another may find special interest in Marion Harland's sketch of Pocahontas, or Paul Heyse's story of the Capri wedding, or Edward W. Bok's valuable paper on the "Young Man in Business." This latter should certainly be read by all young men who are in business. Then Captain Charles King's "Long Distance Riding" will appeal to the horseman, while St. George Mivart's article, "God's Will and Happiness" will interest the student of natural and social science. In fine, we would commend the Cosmopolitan to those who like a good magazine. Single numbers cost 15 cents, and a year's subscription only $1.50.

Cruise of the Wolcott.

The U. S. revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, Capt. Booth, sailed yesterday for Alaska in search of the missing sealer Mary Brown. Capt. Booth is not familiar with either the west coast of this island or the Alaska coast, and he therefore secured the services of Capt. Brown of Victoria as pilot. It was 11 o'clock when anchor was weighed and the cutter got away. Capt. Booth stated that he expected to be away for three weeks at least. The Wolcott is hardly the vessel to send out along the coast at this season of the year, but she was the only craft available. The Mary Brown left Sand Point for Victoria on Oct. 3rd. She was in command of Capt. M. Brown and among the passengers were J. L. O'Brien of the Lynde-Hough Co., Capt. Gaffney and six or seven others. The cruise of the Wolcott will only extend to Cape Scott.

London Hospital Cough Cure

MAINTAINS ITS REPUTATION

SOLD BY

Cochrane & Munn,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—We have the finest stock of wall papers in the province. Weiler Bros. *

—Have you tried the Perfection granite iron ware? If not, Weiler Bros. will show you what it is.

—George S. Brown, committed for trial for sending a threatening letter to Dr. Hanington, has elected speedy trial.

—The Victoria trades and labor council will hold its half yearly meeting for the election of officers on Friday night.

—Account books, copying books and presses, offices supplies at the regular reduced prices at Johnston's book store.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Anniversary services at the Metropolitan church Sunday school will be held to-night. Rev. S. Cleaver will preach. Special singing by the children.

—The Boscowitz arrived from the north last night. She reports heavy seas and fifteen days of snow. The captain says the trip was the roughest he ever had.

—The tramway company has issued orders that in future only policemen and firemen will be passed free over the lines of the company, and then only when they are in uniform.

—The firemen deny that they have ever ridden free on the street cars on the strength of wearing their badges. This statement has been made, and they wish to correct a wrong impression.

—Owing to the death of his brother, Duncan MacRae, provincial timber inspector, at New Westminster, on Saturday evening, Rev. D. MacRae, accompanied by his wife, went over to the mainland by last night's steamer.

—Phrenology in Institute Hall.—Professor Comes, graduate phrenologist of New York, will give illustrated lectures on mental science on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Free to both sexes. The professor is a good character reader. *

—The first meeting of the Single Tax club in the new quarters in the Salmon block will be held on Tuesday evening. The rooms have been fitted up, and it is the intention to add a library and reading room to the attractions. On Tuesday evening the proposal to have a single tax candidate stand for the house will be discussed.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Try it. You will know it by the label on the can. Read and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street. *

—The steamer Joan brought some excellent samples of coal from Union on Saturday for shipment to the Midwinter Fair. The main block is in the shape of a tray, 3 1-2 by 4 1-2 feet, with a centre column three feet nine inches high. Around the latter will be placed small, neatly chiselled blocks of coal, the whole to form a pyramid. The coal from the Union mines took gold medals at Philadelphia and Chicago.

—The First Presbyterian church choir will give a concert to-morrow evening in honor of Burns' anniversary. The concert is under the management of Choirmaster J. G. Brown. Among the names of those who will take part are Mrs. McCandless, Miss Jameson, Mrs. J. Duff Stewart, Rev. Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Kinnaird, G. F. Watson and J. G. Brown. The concert will be held in the hall, Blanchard street. Mr. Brown is working hard, and the concert should be a success.

—The Sir William Wallace Society held its regular meeting on Saturday night, when the following programme was presented: Songs by Messrs. Glenn, Grieve, Munro, Paterson, Maclean and Muir; pipe selections were played by Messrs. Glenn, Munro, Smith and Macdonald; Mr. Anderson danced the sailor's hornpipe; Mr. Smith read a paper on Gaelic. Next Friday night Dr. Campbell will deliver a lecture on "Robert Burns." The Friday following Mr. Tait will resume his lecture on Scottish history, and Mr. Chisholm will lecture on Scottish literature.

—An excellent wall map of British North American and the northern half of the United States has just been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, covering its immense system and connections, including the lines of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Ste. Marie and Duluth, South Shore Atlantic railways. It is one of the most complete maps ever issued by a railway company, and is geographically accurate. It is printed in five colors. Every station on the route is shown, besides the steamship routes on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The map as a reference is invaluable.

—No cases in the police court this morning.

—Constable John Flewin of Fort Simpson arrived in town this morning.

—New plush mantel borderings at Weiler Bros., very pretty colors.

—The speech from the throne was taken up this afternoon in the house.

—Regular meeting of the city council to-night. A large number of resolutions will be introduced.

Chenille table covers (in all sizes) have been received by Weiler Bros., and are selling away down. *

—The Sisters Broccee, principal dancers, are a special attraction of the Calhoun opera company this season.

—R. Ray, who has for the past four years been carrying on the horseshoeing business at No. 17 Broughton street, will shortly remove to 132 Johnson st. *

—There is two and a half feet of snow at Jordan river. An extensive land slip has carried away a mile of the telegraph line, burying it in places 40 to 100 feet deep.

—Miss Marguerite Marshall will this week sever her connection with the Theatre Royal company to engage with the Conway company at Seattle. She begins her engagement there on Monday next.

—There was a lengthy caucus of the members of the government this morning and it is said that the matter of redistribution was under consideration. The meeting lasted nearly two hours, breaking up at 12:30.

—Chief Deasy of the fire department has received a letter from Jacob Sehl, thanking the department for their valuable services in saving the factory near to Mr. Sehl's house, which was burned down several days ago. Enclosed is a cheque for $25.

—The C. P. R. Telegraph Co. is putting in quadruplex instruments on its line between here and Vancouver. The benefit would be in increasing the sending capacity from this end. The Australian and Oriental boats make the point an important one in that respect, for the voluminous press and special correspondence is filed here.

—Tuesday night a meeting will be held in Calvary Baptist church, when John H. Chapman, of Chicago, president of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, will deliver an address. Rev. P. H. McEwen will preside and the joint choirs of Emmanuel and Calvary Baptist churches will furnish the music. Mr. Chapman is a fluent speaker and an earnest church worker.

—There was a rush for tickets for the engagement this week of the Calhoun opera company. The sale opened at Jameson's bookstore at ten this morning, and at that hour the store was crowded. A broken show case attests to the crush for seats. By noon over half of the house was sold for the opening performance, the "Black Hussar." A third of the house for the second night was sold and a number for the third night. The plan for the matinee is not yet open.

—The recent storms played havoc with many an Indian settlement in the north of Vancouver island. This news is brought down by the steamer Mystery, which arrived in port this morning from Clayoquet. Indian cabins were reported swept away and many of the Indians rendered homeless. The storm was one of the severest experienced in the west for many years. A canoe with five Indians is said to have been capsized near Clayoquet during the gale. To which tribe the Indians belonged could not be learned. An Indian is authority for the story that a disabled bark drifted into Clayoquet the other day. The Mystery took up stores to Clayoquet. The sealing schooners Triumph and Sapphire were anchored there getting an Indian crew. They expect to leave during the present week. The Mytery passed the schooner Saucy Lass just outside Clayoquet; all well. Several passengers were brought down from the north and a consignment of coal oil.

A Mystery of the Sea.

While strolling on the beach at Oak Bay on Sunday a gentleman discovered a package of papers folded and tied together floating in the water. Curiosity led to the recovery of the package and an investigation of the contents. The documents proved to be private letters and memoranda of the firm of Dietz & Nelson, of the year 1865. The outside folds were of course destroyed, but being reduced to a pulpy condition, compact and impervious to the action of the water, the inner papers were well preserved. One of the letters is dated March 17th, 1865, and is signed by Harries & Co., at that time owners of the Colonist, and addressed to Dietz & Nelson at New Westminster. This letter is as clean and fresh-looking as though it has been written yesterday. None of the papers are of any particular value, but the question is, where did they come from? How long have they been floating in the water? It is quite incredible that the package has been drifting about with the tides of the straits, between Westminster and Oak Bay, for thirty long years. Dietz & Nelson was an express firm, which did a large business in those days, the late lieutenant-governor being the partner of that name. Possibly the documents were lost overboard from a steamer—probably it came from the old steamer Enterprise, which was wrecked half a dozen years ago, and has even since been drifting about the bays at the east of Victoria, the sport of wind and waves.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Work of the British Columbia Benevolent Society Reviewed.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Benevolent Society is being held this afternoon in Pioneer hall. There is a very fair attendance. Below will be found the address of President T. J. Burnes and the financial statement of Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Mason:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The British Columbia Benevolent Society has now entered on its twenty-third year, and I have once more the pleasure of meeting you. The wave of depression which has swept over the whole world has not left us out here, and while many who were comfortably and well off a year or two ago are now in straightened circumstances, the distress of those in our midst who have been caught in poor circumstances has been very great.

Statistics are to be found in the books of the secretary-treasurer of the number of people and families who have obtained relief. Four hundred and fifty-two orders have been given for all kinds of necessaries, including clothes, bedding, groceries, butcher's meat, wood and coal, medicine, milk, medical comforts etc. etc., also passages to various places.

As you will see by the financial statement of the secretary-treasurer, the sum expended for relief for the year 1893 is $1,759.42, being $524.27 in excess of last year. The subscriptions and donations have amounted to $1,177, i. e., including $150 received from Ex-Mayor Beaven and corporation. With the exception of two small sums amounting together to $16.25 and the bank interest on money not in use for the time being, there has been no other source of revenue; the balance left is $769.52.

Considering the very large amount of work that has required attention in enquiring into the numerous cases and listening to applicants, all with a more or less long and sad story to tell, the expenses have been as light as it was possible to make them. I am sure that you will join me in expressing our grateful appreciation to the secretary-treasurer for the time he has given and the trouble he has taken during these trying times, more especially during the last few months.

The number of distressed people, principally unemployed men seeking work, who have applied at the secretary's office during the last week or two alone, have embraced in their ranks painters, plasterers, clerks, laborers and a druggist. Very many of these people appear to have come here to seek a livelihood from either the American side, the Sound country or the mainland of British Columbia. Some are married, but the most of them single. I am of opinion that it has become absolutely necessary that the attention of the government should be directed to the subject at once, before we shall be without the means to cope with it, for it is but too fully apparent that the subscriptions we receive from only a few of the public are not enough to meet the required help to our own resident poor, far less the destitute and unemployed coming here from other places (some of them absolutely starving). I need not say that if the society is to keep up that reputation for usefulness which it has enjoyed for the last 22 years the utmost efforts of those interested in its welfare and the benevolent purposes which its object is to carry out must be put forward to increase and establish its financial strength.

Still we have withal need to be thankful for the kindly aids we have received from many ladies and gentlemen during the past year, one of the most substantial of which was the contributions collected by and sent to us for distribution by the scholars of the free public schools, an assistance which we cannot to greatly express our appreciation of.

While we are deeply thankful to the ladies and gentlemen who during the past year endeavored to help us by getting up benefit entertainments and for some unaccountable reason did not meet with financial success, we cannot help feeling much astonishment and regret that in view not only of the excellence of the entertainment but the laudable and much-needed object which they were got up for, they were entirely ignored by the great majority of the community. I have much pleasure in returning the warmest thanks of the society to all who have in any way contributed to or helped us and to the several steamboat and railway companies, their agents, officers and employees for their valuable courtesies and attention.

In conclusion I have to thank the vice-president, members of the relief committee and secretary-treasurer for their valuable and courteous assistance.

Sincerely hoping that the new year we have just entered on will bring us a revival of better times and prosperity, I remain, yours very truly,

T. J. BURNES,
President.

Balance sheet of B. C. Benevolent Society for year ending 31st December, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

DR.		
To balance from 1892		$1,505 03
To cash for donations and subscriptions in 1893		1,177 00
To cash interest on deposit on account Green, Worlock & Co.		23 80
July. To cash profit on Sons of Erin picnic		2 00
Aug. 28. To cash share of profit combined band concert		14 25
Dec. To cash per C. Hayward of public schools		20 30
To cash Dom. Savings Bk. interest to 30 June, 1893		21 67
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$ 20 80	
Green, Worlock & Co., deposit	225 00	
do current account	214 28	
Dom. Savings Bk.	300 44	
	$760 52	
		$2,764 05
Balance down	769 82	769 52

EXPENDITURE.

		CR.
By cash paid relief for Jan.		$ 143 70
do do Feb.		291 72
do do March		216 50
do do April		70 00
do do May		81 70
do do June		169 50
do do July		84 75
do do Aug.		128 25
do do Sept.		81 25
do do Oct.		125 25
do do Nov.		186 15
do do Dec.		189 85
		$1,759 42

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

By cash F. Sylvester audit for 1892	$ 10 00
By postage, stationery, etc.	20 56
By printing and advertising	31 00
By express hire and labor on distribution of school children gifts	23 55
Secretary's salary for 1893	150 00
Balance down	769 52
	$2,764 05

W. H. MASON,
Sec.-Treas.

"CABINETS" $4 per doz
"CORONAS" $5 per doz.

The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

Sad Case of an Old Miner.

Sergeant Langley and Provincial Constable Hoosen had quite an experience on Saturday. They started out in a buggy to Sooke lake to bring in an old man, Fred Baade, who is reported very ill and without food. Shortly after they passed Parson's Bridge obstacles were met with. Over a foot of snow hindered their progress. The snow became deeper and deeper and a large number of trees lay across the roadway. Beyond Goldstream the snow became still deeper, and two large trees finally blocked their road. They abandoned the buggy and led the horse along for four miles to Sooke lake. They endeavored to make their way thence to Baade's cabin on the Leech river over a narrow bush trail. But the trail was soon lost in the deep snow, and they returned to Sooke lake for a guide. No one would venture. An old resident of the place said he would not take $50 and make the journey. The rescuing party had to return to Victoria, and they had almost as unpleasant an experience returning as going. They learned at Sooke lake that there were miners on the Leech river near the old man. When the snow melts the police will make another effort to reach him. Old Fred has been washing gold on the Leech now for eight or nine years, but the precious dust is now far from plentiful along that stream. He was one of those who took part in the rush to the Leech just thirty years ago, when there was gold enough to pay for washing. Previous to that time he had mined in Cariboo and on the Stickeen, and still earlier had been cook on the old Hudson Bay steamer Labouchere. He mined in Cariboo for several years before returning to the Leech, where he is now stranded, sick and helpless—an experience common among old miners. Baade is a native of Heligoland, and is about 65 years of age.

Wilhelm is Thirty-Five.

Berlin, Jan. 22.—The emperor invited Count Herbert Bismarck to attend yesterday's decoration ceremony at the castle. His majesty will celebrate his thirty-fifth birthday on Saturday next with great pomp and ceremony.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

SMOKE

T and B

20 CENTS A PLUG.

MORRIS',
Colonist Block.

Why Do I Buy At the Mechanic's Store?

Because I want to.

Because it pays me to.

Because their prices are right.

Because the sales people treat me right.

Because the management is liberal.

Because I can return what I buy if I'd rather have my money.

And because they are the Original One Price Cash Clothing Dealers.

Cameron,
55 Johnson Street.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

AMERICANS

While in Victoria will save from 40 to 50 per cent. in buying their Clothing from

D. CAMPBELL & CO., 88 Government Street

Three doors from the Post Office.
Only FINEST IMPORTATIONS kept in Stock.

IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS

HAVE IT REPAIRED BY

...McLENNAN & McFEELY...

Corner Government & Johnson Streets.

TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

BANKERS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y.

WEILER BROS.

DISPLAY

The Very Latest and Choicest Wall Papers

Comprising, THE BEST COLORINGS,
THE BEST VALUE
THE BEST QUALITIES,

In Ingrain Wall Papers, Sanitary Wall Papers, Ceiling Decorations And Every Conceivable Style of Interior Decorations.

THE BEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER HAD.

Place a Cake

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers

RHODES AND LOBENGULA.

Some South African Criticism of the Treatment of the Matabele.

It seems that South Africans are not all enthusiastic admirers of the methods of Cecil Rhodes. Here is an extract from a letter written by Mr. O'Reilly, one of the most respectable members of the Cape parliament, to the Rhodes reception committee at Cape Town:

As it appears from a report of the proceedings, published in this morning's Cape Times, that the meeting was pleased, in my absence, to put my name on the committee appointed to carry out arrangements for a public banquet to be given to the Hon. C. J. Rhodes on his return from Mashonaland, I am now reluctantly obliged to ask you to have my name removed, and to state my reasons why. Personally, I have the greatest respect for Mr. Rhodes, and in my heart I am thankful for the escape, so far, of the Europeans engaged in the late operations in Matabeleland from any disaster; but I cannot familiarize myself with the thought that the destruction of thousands of the Matabele nation in defence of their own country, and without, in my opinion, any sufficient cause or provocation, by the man-slaying machines of the chartered company, should be taken hold of as a fit occasion for the display of public rejoicings, and on the return of the chief director of the joint stock company carrying on business under the style and firm of the Chartered Company of British South Africa, Limited. I feel the incongruity of such rejoicing all the more keenly when I contrast the truly noble and chivalrous bearing of the Matabele chief and nation protecting every white man and woman at Buluwayo, sending the missionaries away out of danger, and not only protecting their lives, but guarding the properties they had to leave behind against loss or injury, with the yet unexplained and uncontradicted atrocities of the force of the Chartered Company under Capt. Lendy, within a few miles of Victoria, which were the precursors of the subsequent expedition against Lobenguela, together with the infamous arrest and cruel shooting down at Tati, in the midst of an armed camp, held by a force of several hundred of Imperial troops, of two innocent ambassadors carrying messages of peace from the Matabele chief to her majesty's high commissioner, accompanied by a white man who had just been permitted by the Matabele chief to leave Buluwayo in safety, and by a brother of Lobenguela, as a guarantee of their sacred character as trace-bearers. Under the circumstances I cannot possibly allow my name to be connected with the public demonstration which you and others of the citizens of Cape Town have chosen to inaugurate on the occasion of Mr. Rhode's return from the country where the above scenes were enacted.

An article in the Standard and Diggers' News, of Johannesburg, a newspaper which, from its well-known independence, and the ability with which it is conducted, carries great weight, reads:

"That picture of fallen majesty fleeing at snail's pace, in a wagon of his, to which faithful subjects are yoked, his oxen having failed, has its own pathos; and once again the temptation is to sympathize with the foe, chivalrous to the last, upon whom the necessity of flight has been forced by Cecil Rhodes and company-mongering colleagues. True, it is well that civilization should take the place of savagery, and that the backstretches of the continent should be thrown open to the disciples of development and lovers of the methods of peace. But the manner of doing it, and the excuse for the shedding of blood, must always be considered before even civilization's cause can be righteous, and before civilization's sword can descend with justice upon the dark-skins. In the present instance what has been the justification for knocking the Matabele nation to pieces? The Chartered excuse is that the sundry Mashonas were ruthlessly slaughtered by the assegais of the Matabele—at Victoria, before the eyes of the white men—a thing against which the soul of the white men was, they say, bound to revolt. Perhaps true. But it was not enough, for this offence, that the Chartered revenge was taken by slaughtering the Matabele raiders before they could repent them of their sins and take themselves off. No! The revenge must be carried further—the company being put to it for gold-ground—and the whole Matabele nation must be wiped out, notwithstanding its king offered cattle to expatiate the misdeeds of the young men, notwithstanding the heads of his nation desired peace and were still content to let the white man wander their country wherever they would. Consequently, from the date of that Victoria episode—surely the place was unhappily named after a sovereign lady so noted for peace and fair play in all things—the business of revenge reaping has gone on apace, and a punishment has been meted out that has been more merciless than anything the sable savage himself could have contrived. Not an iota of mercy has been shown; the man-slaying machines of the company hewed down guilty and innocent alike, and the company now makes for its final triumph in the capture of Lobenguela, the king.

The end, as an end, is perhaps well in its way. The means towards that end can never be justified, and certainly can never secure South Africa's approval—if we except, of course, the manufactured approval of its shareholding section at Cape Town, where they made ready to fete Mr. Rhodes and his friends. Fortunately for the credit of the country, this has not, however, been a South African war, and South Africa is in no way committed. Cecil Rhodes and his company have for the most part waged it, and South Africa has had, nolens volens, to look on, yet a full sense of shame and disgust at the brutality of the whole business, and knowing all the time that the battling was but "business" under the thin disguise of necessity, the object of it all being to bring money into the coffers of a company and to shed glory and greatness on a single man. That South Africa has disapproved the "war" from first to last has been manifested in many ways. Protests have gone up against it from Mashonaland itself, and in colony and state not a pen, save those of a servile subsidized press, has written a line of legitimate laudation. The fact is, South Africa has beheld slaughter for slaughter's sake, punishment for profit's sake, and war for wealth's sake; in short, has witnessed a scene which was not South African, a scene in which it saw neither justice nor generosity, and which it dared not condone. It has seen the Victoria raiders shot down before they could accomplish the distance of grace that was, in a weak moment and by way of display, granted them; it has beheld Lobenguela's messengers to the white people murdered where they stood, mute and full of dark dismay; it has seen a king forced into a quarrel which he would gladly have compromised and all along the line advantage taken of the fiery mood of a few of his young men; to-day it beholds the same king hounded down in his helplessness, like a buck by dogs, while Rhodes sails south to take the credit of it all, and to prove to the colonial mind that "alone he did it," that he has to thank the imperial forces for nothing, that he has "saved South Africa."

Manifestly it is salvation of a kind which South Africa could very well do without. If, in its stead, Mr. Rhodes confined himself to the proper discharge of his official duties nearer home, and cared more for colonizing that for company-mongering, then the colony would be much better pleased, and it would have been spared from witnessing with shame this scene of spoliation and slaughter for spoliation's sake—a scene that must for all time rest as a stain on South Africa's scutcheon—put there, not by its own hand, but by the red hand of the ruthless adventurer and the titled fortune hunter, friends of Cecil Rhodes, for whom he stands as sponsor, and for whose benefit he makes South Africa a mere stepping-stone for selfish ends, sacrificing meanwhile the genius that is within him."

The Portrait of a Bad Baby.

Tom was a bad baby from the very beginning of his usurpation. He would cry for nothing; he would burst into storms of devilish temper without notice and let go scream after scream and squall after squall, and then climax the thing with "holding his breath"—that frightful specialty of the teething nursling, in the throes of which the creature exhausts its lungs, then is convulsed with noiseless squirmings and twistings and kickings in the effort to get its breath, while the lips turn blue and the mouth stands wide and rigid, offering for inspection one wee tooth set in the lower rim of a hoop of red gums; and when the appalling stillness has endured until one is sure the lost breath will never return, a nurse comes flying and dashes water in the child's face, and—presto! the lungs fill and instantly discharge a shriek or a yell or a howl which bursts the listening ear and surprises the owner into saying words which would not go well with a halo if he had one. The baby Tom would claw anybody who came within reach of his nails and pound anybody he could reach with his rattle. He would scream for water until he got it, and then throw cup and all on the floor and scream for more. He was indulged in all his caprices, howsoever troublesome and expensive they might be; he was allowed to eat anything he wanted, particulary things that might give him the stomach-ache.

When he got to be old enough to begin to toddle about and say broken words and get an idea of what his hands were for he became a more consummate pest than ever. Roxy got no rest when he was awake. He would call for anything and everything he saw—simply saying, "Awnt it" (want it), which was a command. When it was brought he said in a frenzy and motioning it away with his hands, "Don't awnt it! don't awnt it!" and the moment it was gone he set up frantic yells of "Awnt it! awnt it!" and Roxy had to give wings to her heels to get that thing back to him again before he could get time to carry out his intention of going into convulsions about it.

What he preferred above all other things was the tongs. This was because his father had forbidden him to have them lest he break furniture and windows with them. The moment Roxy's back was turned he would toddle to the tongs and say "Like it!" and cock his eye to one side to see if Roxy was looking; then "Awnt it!" and cock his eye again; then, "Hab it!" with another furtive glance; and finally, "Hab it!"—and the prize was his. The next moment the heavy implement was raised aloft, the next there was a crash and a squall, and the cat was off on three legs to meet an engagement. Roxy would arrive just as a lamp or a window went to bremediable smash.—Mark Twain.

The Highland Chief and His Clansmen.

The clan system of government was in its way an ideally perfect one—probably the only perfect one that has ever existed. Perhaps it was the very thoroughness of its adaptation to early needs that made it so hard to adjust to new necessities. In its principles and motives it was essentially opposed to the bent of modern influences. Its appeal was to sentiment rather than to law, or even reason; it was a system not of the letter, but of the spirit. The clansman was not the subject—a term implying some sort of conquest—but the kinsman of his chief. The chief had no title to indicate "a distant superiority." He was simply the Macleod, or Macpherson, or Macdhimei. But while the clansman cherished a keen sense of independence, and expected to be treated by his chief with friendly familiarity, the cold and degrading equality typified in the Parisian citizenship—child and parent of revolutions—would have had for him no charm. It was his peculiar pride to claim the relationship to a superior; and in itself the very thought of kinship was thus inspiring and enobling. Obedience became rather a privilege than a task, and no possible bribery or menace could shake his fidelity. Towards the Sassenach, or the members of the clans at feud with him, he might act meanly, treacherously and cruelly without check and without compunction, for there he recognized no moral obligations whatever. But as a clansman to his clan he was courteous, truthful, virtuous, benevolent, with notions of honor as punctilious as those of the ancient knight. Not only was the standard of public morality a high one, but it was impossible to evade or defy it. Most clans had a certain number of helots (descendants of captives), but pauper or criminal class there was none, for the crimes of the clansman were committed only against his enemies, and it was by stealing from them that he relieved the stress of poverty. No code of laws—after all it may be a symptom of decay, and no proof of advance in the art of government—stood between him and the personality of his chief; and the chief's kindness, with the chief's justice and wisdom, begat a far warmer esteem for law and order than the most admirable set of rules could ever have inspired.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Was This Jonah's Whale.

The excavation of the ruins of Carthage, to judge from an interesting description which is being given in Cosmos, promises to yield valuable results. The explorers of the mound of St. Louis have come upon a wall composed entirely of large amphorae bedded in earth, the numbers of which run vaguely into thousands. A sinking of the soil has not left many intact, but the most interesting portions, the stamp or inscription which showed the name of the maker and the date of the wine, can generally be recovered in perfect preservation. The jaws are of an earlier date than those found at Pompeii, being all pre-Christian of the years 43-15 B. C. The finding of a bottle of Vinum Mesopotamium clears up some small doubts which the Pompeian remains had raised. This was a Sicilian wine from a small place between Syracuse and Agrigentum. The most curious find, however, recorded so far, is that of large fragments of a whale's skeleton among the ruins of what is supposed to be the capital. Although completely buried in the earth this was not a marine deposit, nor even a relic of the primitive days when Proteus, as the poet says, "Pecus egit altos visere montes." The mystery is cleared up in a letter of St. Augustine to his friend Deogratias, written in 804 A. D., wherein he makes mention of a bellua marina, "now on exhibition" at Carthage, to prove that Jonah could have found comfortable accommodation for three days' sojourn in the belly of a whale.

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.

Who have tried in vain other means of relief should try "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

Tickled the Court.

Scotchmen are naturally fond of law, and in the easy going county towns in Scotland many a case finds its way into court which would never be thought of in any other country. In "Thrums" lived a merchant tailor who ordered from a friend, a book agent, a complete set of an encyclopedia which was being published in monthly parts. All went well till the delivery of the last volume, which proved to be about one-half larger than any of the others. Delivery was refused on the ground that the volume was not according to sample and broke the uniformity of the set, the disputing parties ultimately agreeing to submit their differences to the "Shirra." The case came up in due course for hearing. The plaintiff stated his case, and the sheriff then advised the plaintiff to take delivery, adding, "Now, Mr. ——, don't be foolish; if the book is larger, they don't propose to charge you anything extra, and you ought to consider you are having a bargain." "Well," pleaded the defendant, "I'm a tailor, and if your lordship were to order a coat from me, and I quoted a price, and afterwards delivered a coat a half bigger than you wanted it, you would, I have no doubt refuse delivery. And I might then say, 'Don't be foolish, Sheriff; the coat, it's true, is much larger than you want, but the cloth is the same, and as I won't make any extra charge, you ought to consider you are having a bargain.'" This rather tickled the court, which expressed its appreciation of the point somewhat noisily. Verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

Obtained From Bacteria.

Very little was said in the journals of the interesting bacteriological department of the great exposition, and I was glad to observe that Dr. Egbert Guernsey, the eminent physician of Fifth avenue, in the New York Medical Times paid a tribute to the acumen and industry of Professor Brieger, who collected specimens and enclosed them in vials of the swiftest and most powerful poisons on the earth, infinitely more destructive to life than the vegetable alkaloids, all obtained from the dead bodies of those who have fallen victims to various bacteria. This class of poisons are termed toxines, toxalbumines, or cadavirines, and include in their list such poisons as neutrine, betains, textanotoxine, typhotaxine, toxalbumines of cholera or typhus and cadavirine, obtained from the normal body.

The poisons are not the bacteria themselves, but ptomaines formed by the rearrangement of the atoms of which flesh is composed, by the action of bacteria, which develop with incalculable rapidity. Through their action the atoms which form healthy flesh are so re-arranged as to form the deadly poisons which paralyze the vital forces in cholera, in typhus and yellow fever, and in a host of other diseases. In isolating the bacteria, reproducing them by culture, and obtaining in crystallized forms the product of their work in the deadly ptomaines, the scientist has not only been able to reproduce symptom by symptom, in the living animal, all the effects in the original disease, but also to obtain valuable hints for the prevention and cure. By this atomic and molecular change in decomposing tissue after and even before death all the vegetables alkaloids—such as morphine, strychnine and atrophine—have been so perfectly simulated as to resemble them, atom for atom, and produce precisely similar effects on vital force and living tissue.—Illustrated London News.

Miss Adele Grant, now the Earl of Essex's bride, introduced several novelties at her wedding. The brocaded and embroidered train of her wedding gown all fell from a silver embroidered dove that stretched its shining wings across her shoulders. The veil of beautiful figured lace fell down to her feet in front as well as at the back. All her bridesmaids wore cavaliers' capes swinging from the shoulder, and the five little girl bridesmaids were in Charles II. dresses, with a smaller edition of the same cape.

Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those whose use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful in subduing disease.

Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd.
BEST CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL.

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BESSEMER STEEL. .·. OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

JAMES HUTTON & CO., AGENTS,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

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Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.

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PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS
Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 5.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Dep.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. Ar.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays. Dep.	Miles from Wellington.
VICTORIA	9.00 A.M.	9.05 A.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.05 P.M.	0
BURNSIDE	9.04	9.06	2.04	2.06	1
GORGE	9.07	9.08	2.07	2.08	2
COLWOOD	9.10	9.11	2.10	2.11	3
HELMCKEN	9.13	9.14	2.13	2.14	4
GOLDSTREAM	9.16	9.17	2.16	2.17	5
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9.26	9.27	2.26	2.27	8
SUMMIT SIDING	9.34	9.35	2.34	2.35	11
COBBLE HILL	9.38	9.39	2.38	2.39	13
MERRIDALE	9.42	9.43	2.42	2.43	15
CHEMAINUS	9.50	9.51	2.50	2.51	19
WESTERN	9.54	9.55	2.54	2.55	21
OYSTER BAY SIDING	9.57	9.58	2.57	2.58	23
NANAIMO	10.05	10.10	3.05	3.10	29
WELLINGTON	10.20		3.20		32½

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Dep.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. Dep.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays. Ar.	Miles from Victoria.
WELLINGTON	8.00 A.M.	8.05 A.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.05 P.M.	0
WESTERN	8.04	8.06	2.04	2.06	2½
OYSTER BAY SIDING	8.07	8.08	2.07	2.08	4
CHEMAINUS	8.10	8.11	2.10	2.11	6
MERRIDALE	8.18	8.19	2.18	2.19	10
COBBLE HILL	8.22	8.23	2.22	2.23	12
SUMMIT SIDING	8.26	8.27	2.26	2.27	14
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	8.34	8.35	2.34	2.35	17
GOLDSTREAM	8.43	8.44	2.43	2.44	20
HELMCKEN	8.46	8.47	2.46	2.47	21
COLWOOD	8.49	8.50	2.49	2.50	23
GORGE	8.52	8.53	2.52	2.53	24
BURNSIDE	8.55	8.56	2.55	2.56	25
VICTORIA	9.00 A.M.		3.00 P.M.		26

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Walla Walla - - - Jan. 19

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Scenic Route of the World.

Cheap Rates and Fast Time

TO ALL POINTS

East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama Feb. 5th.

R. M. S. Arawa for Australian ports via Honolulu Feb. 16th.

All Atlantic steamship lines represented. For ticket rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent. Vancouver, B. C.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria	Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma	Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul	Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria	Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma	April 4th
Steamship Mogul	April 26th
Steamship Victoria	May 19th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria.
Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

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Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

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E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria [illegible] Store street.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai.....Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern Mails

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, February 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.

For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. CONNON, Agent, Station Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kasio, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

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F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

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(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Fancy Ties, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Braces, Fine Hats, Etc., Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST TO HAND.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers & Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

News of the Week From the Upper Country Papers.

MANY SNOW SLIDES ALONG THE LINE

Timber Wolves Numerous in the Slocan Country—Death of a Pioneer at Golden—Railway and Navigation Notes—Work at the Mines.

(Nakusp Ledge.)

W. C. McLean expects to finish his contract on the railroad in a few days.

The Hall company is applying to the Legislature for permission to put a tram line from the Silver King to some point at or near Nelson; also to erect concentrating, electrical and smelting works.

A big body of high grade ore has been struck in the 50 foot tunnel now being run on the Noble Five mines. Ore is also constantly being taken from the upper level, and the owners expect to have the last of their 1000 tons shipment out into Kaslo by the first of March.

E. C. Carpenter, of Three Forks, was a passenger in from the coast on the Arrow on Monday. He reported Victoria as being excessively dull, with many failures; while Vancouver on the other hand was full of life.

One of the Slocan miners who makes his headquarters in Spokane is W. S. O'Brien, owner of the Chicago, who has just returned to the city for the winter. He has unlimited faith in the mines and is not afraid to back up his faith with figures.

"At the present time there are 19 mines shipping ore," said Mr. O'Brien, "and 15 others are being worked although they are not ready to ship. It is safe to say that as many more claims will be opened up during the coming summer, and the ore output will be far more than doubled next winter. At a rough estimate from fifteen to twenty thousand tons of galena will be taken out this winter. The average values range from $100 to $250 per ton. Taking the minimum amount and value, this winter's work will produce $1,500,000 worth of lead and silver. And yet the district was a howling wilderness only eighteen months ago."

Returns have been received of an assay of ore from the Reno mine, the second extension from the Surprise, showing 527 ounces of silver and $61 in gold. This claim is owned by Russell Bros., of Spokane.

Last week the train service on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake railway from Revelstoke to Green Slide, was discontinued for the winter, as it is not expected that any more freight will come in by that route. What freight was at Revelstoke for Kootenay points has been brought down to the end of the track, whence teams are hauling it to the lake. The express matter will not be brought down till navigation is resumed in the spring. All the supplies required by the graders on that railway will be freighted from Revelstoke, the first team being expected through yesterday. The clearing of the right of way is being vigorously prosecuted, together with the grading and the bed will be ready for the irons as soon as the snow melts off. The steamer Arrow will run to the head of the lake all winter, carrying passengers and freight so that it will be a comparatively easy matter to communicate with the outside world.

J. McMartin has finished his main contract on the railway at Three Forks, only a few men being retained to put the final touches on the station house.

Messrs. Daly and Osler were well pleased with the work performed by the contractors on the railway east of Slocan lake, and which they inspected last week.

Grey wolves abound in the neighborhood of the Narrows, generally travelling in packs of 20 or 30. It is a dangerous undertaking for any of the ranchers to be out alone after dark because of the brutes, which are said to be in a fiercely ravenous condition.

Word has been received of a strike of galena on the right of way of the railway, but a short distance from the town, an assay of which went upwards of 200 ounces in silver.

Nakuspites experienced some sharp weather at the end of last week, followed by heavy falls of snow on Sunday and Monday. Thursday night the thermometer registered 5 degrees below zero, the coldest of the season.

The steamers Nelson and Spokane have been engaged transporting ore from Kaslo to Five Mile Point for shipment over the Nelson & Fort Sheppard. One hundred and fourteen tons were taken out by the latter and 64 by the former in one day.

Upwards of a ton of mail consigned to this place has been accumulating at Revelstoke during the past three weeks.

In requesting the discontinuance of the advertisement calling attention to the sailings of the steamer William Hunter on Slocan lake, the manager states that "there is no likelihood of any passenger traffic again until spring."

Last week the proprietors of the Comique at Kaslo was fined $50 for showing without paying the regular fee of $10 a night imposed by a recently passed civic ordinance. The entire legal profession of the city were in attendance at the trial.

Davie is the name of a new town shortly to be placed on the market. It is situated on Kootenay Lake, two miles from Pilot bay. Yet another is that of Evansport, lying at the mouth of the arm, about 12 miles from the head of Upper Arrow lake.

(Kootenay Star.)

At a meeting of the directors of the Revelstoke Printing and Publishing Co. on Tuesday, Mr. W. M. Brown was elected managing director and Mr. A. H. Holdich secretary.

Hugh Mackenzie, who has been cutting wood at the camp about a mile up the river for some time past, was brought to town last Saturday on a toboggan by some of his fellow workmen. He was suffering from acute rheumatism and was quite helpless. J. D. Macdonald and two or three friends canvassed the hotels and business places in town and collected quite a sum of money on behalf of Mackenzie, who was sent to Kamloops hospital on Sunday night.

The little screw steamer Arrow which was built at Revelstoke, is making daily trips from Nakusp to the head of the lake, connecting with the sleigh road from the Green Slide. During the soft weather she is able to reach a point three miles this side of Bannock Point, where the water is deep and never freezes. She has been carrying 30 passengers at one trip.

D. McGillivray went to Nakusp on Wednesday to pay off the men employed on the N. & S. railway. Several have arrived up during the past few days—25 at the Stockholm, 16 at the Central and 8 at the Columbia. About 100 are expected up to-day.

The recent warm weather has been the cause of several snow slides and washouts on the C. P. R. both east and west. Small slides occurred at the summit of the Selkirks, and a large one at the 13th crossing of the Bleeillewaet, washouts and mudslides at Lytton and Spuzzum, a few miles west of Kamloops, and trains have been delayed in consequence. But the greatest delay was caused by deep snow and drifts at Swift Current on the plains. Friday night's mail from the east was delivered here on Sunday, and Saturday's and Sunday's mails from the west reached here Monday.

A meeting of the Selkirk Snowshoe and Toboggan Club was held last night, at which Mr. J. W. Haskins was elected captain and Mr. W. G. Paxton honorary secretary and treasurer. It was arranged to hold the toboggan meetings each Saturday evening and the snowshoe tramps on Monday evenings during the season.

John Hector, bartender at the Prospect Hotel, Nakusp, was stabbed by a Finlander last Monday afternoon. Hector had put a man out of the house for creating a disturbance, and when outside the Finlander drew a long knife and made a vicious stab at Hector, cutting a deep gash in the upper part of the left arm. The Finlander was brought before the magistrate at Nakusp next day and received a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

(Golden Era.)

The Upper Columbia company have determined to establish a telephone exchange, if enough subscribers can be obtained to pay the current expenses. The annual charge will be $15.

At a quarter past 12 on Sunday night, Archie McMurdo, pioneer prospector of East Kootenay, died in the hospital of Bright's disease. He belonged to Prince Edward Island and came to British Columbia about eleven years ago from Montana. Since that time his name has been connected with some of the richest finds in this district. Only a few years ago he sold a promising claim, the International to a Toronto syndicate.

A club has been organized in Mission City with a membership of 25. The club occupies temporary rooms in the Bank Block, but the committee is endeavoring to secure a suitable building for future occupancy. As soon as that is secured they will give a grand ball and supper, which will be free to all those invited.

Messrs. Bain and Boyd of Nicomen Island, were visitors to this city last Wednesday. They claim that if they had a bridge across the slough that they could transact all their business at this place, anyway they should have a bridge and an outlet. If our representatives had paid more attention to these absolute requirements the people would feel more grateful to them than they now do.

Horace Chamberlain Clark and Miss Emma Rachel Gillman were united in the holy bonds of matrimony Saturday, January 13th, at Nicomen Island, at the residence of the bride's mother. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Winslow of this city. The bachelors are passing away one by one.

Foolish Foreign Spies in the Dockyards.

It is believed that a number of naval drawings and sketches have been stolen from the Portsmouth dockyard offices by the emissaries of some of the foreign powers. These represent the interior fittings of ships. There is not a naval power, or a power aspiring to become one, that does not know everything that is doing in the English dockyards. Britain is so honest, transparent and above board in her doings that, between the ease with which foreigners obtain access to the dockyards, the discussions in parliament, and the news disseminated by the English press, the whole state of the army and navy equipment is as thoroughly known to foreign states as to the home war office and admiralty. England, however, does not enjoy reciprocal advantages. In the naval debate the other day Lord George Hamilton had to confess that he had no idea of the amount of shipbuilding going on in French dockyards until August last; and if he, who had just been at the head of the admiralty, was in this state of profound ignorance as to the doings of our rivals, an intelligence department would seem to be much wanted in that branch of the public service.

Something About Balloons.

The January number of the Cornhill has an article on military ballooning, giving an explanation of how a captive balloon in the air is moved without drawing it down. A man is placed at the end of the wagon, who guides the connecting rope so that it cannot get entangled or run risk of being cut, and away goes the wagon, sometimes at a trot across fields, and up and down hill, until the balloon itself is a long distance away from its original station. When it is desired to lower the balloon it is not necessary to wind in the wire rope. A long, stout pole, in the middle of which is a pulley-wheel, is laid across the rope. Half a dozen men seize the pole and run it along the rope, and their weight soon brings the balloon down to the ground. It is not necessary to lower the balloon when it is required that messages should be exchanged between those below and those above. Sometimes a wire is attached, through which messages can be sent to a telephone. Another plan is to send communications down the wire cable in this manner. A little wire hook is fastened around the cable, and the letter or paper, weighted with a small sand-bag, is sent fluttering down. The human voice, it is added, can be heard both from a considerable height and depth, so that verbal communication is not difficult if there is no wind.

A HAPPY RETURN.

An Interesting Incident in the Life of a Well-Known London Milk Dealer.

(From the London, Ont., Free Press.)

Mr. Charles Dyer, a well-known London township farmer and city milk dealer, resides in a cosy brick dwelling, beautifully situated overlooking the north branch of the Thames, a short distance east of the Adelaide street bridge. Until a few years since Mr. Dyer was a healthy, robust man, but latterly his general health seemed to give way and though only about fifty years old he felt that the weakness of age was coming upon him. "I believe, however," said Mr. Dyer yesterday to a reporter, "that I have completely recovered through the use of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges, and I am quite willing that you should give any of your readers afflicted as I was the benefit of my experience. The old time enjoyment of life that I had given up as beyond me seems to have permanently returned. I had suffered for a long time from an irregular constipated habit, frequent bilious headaches, and a general sluggish and debilitated condition. I could hardly walk any distance without suffering the greatest pain. I believe I had a chronic form of rheumatism."

"How did you come to try Eseljay's Liver Lozenges?"

"I was advised by a friend of mine who knew them to be a good medicine for bilious troubles, and though I had no faith in them I merely gave them a trial to satisfy him. When I had taken two or three doses I decided that they were of no use, and was nearly discontinuing them before I began to get benefit. I used between three and four boxes altogether and am convinced that they are the cheapest as well as the best medicine I have ever used. My eldest son has been afflicted lately with stomach troubles and found the prompest relief from Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. I would not be without them in the house on any account."

There has been no remedy introduced to the people of Canada that has made so many friends in so short a time as Eseljay's Liver Lozenges. They are the best family medicine known. They cure sick headache, constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver. They are a recent discovery and different from any other preparation on the market. Don't accept the statement of anything else being just as good. They are put up in boxes bearing the Dr. Eseljay Company's trade mark and every lozenge is stamped Dr. E. 25 cents a box at all drug stores.

Across the Plains in '52.

Mr. Archibald McNaughton, an old Montreal boy, returns to the city of his birth after an absence of thirty-two years, to be lost in wonder at the advance which the commercial metropolis of the Dominion has made in his absence, says the Montreal Witness. In 1862 Mr. McNaughton was a young man of 19, a clerk in Mr. Holland's store, which was then in Notre Dame street, opposite the old Christ Church cathedral. Gold had been found in British Columbia in the Cariboo district. The hearts of the young caught fire. McNaughton determined to start out and put an advertisement in the Witness of that date, asking for companions. Quite a number responded. The first great objective point was Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg. When that was reached by train and boat, large parties were met with bent on the same journey. Altogether there were 133 men, who were formed into companies, and officered by captains elected by popular vote. They had mules, horses, oxen and an incredible quantity of "grub." The party walked from Fort Garry to Edmonton, across the plains, a distance of 1,100 miles. Here they were brought to a standstill, having lost the trail. One half of the party undertook to descend the Thompson river and in so doing had to abandon their cattle and some of their provisions. The keenest hardships were encountered. The river, which seemed endless, was once abandoned, but again taken to, as to cut the way by land would have been to exhaust the season, and, with results, in the wilderness in the winter, which must have been appalling. Fort Camloops was reached at last with a feeling of deep relief. The other half of the party descended the Fraser river in boats and rafts, reaching Fort George on the ninth day, and finally Quesnelle, which was their destination, after a steady journey of five months and a half from the setting out, with a total loss of five lives—four by drowning, and one by diphtheria. Mr. McNaughton found that the mines paid well for the first two or three years. He made money, but lost much in other mines which promised golden store. He next started in business for himself, and finally became the manager for the Cariboo district for the Hudson Bay company, in whose employment he now is. Mr. McNaughten, accompanied by Mrs. McNaughten, is now re-visiting the home of his youth and his parents who are still alive.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

When you are tired and fagged you crave for something nice that will stimulate and strengthen. Here it is

STAMINAL.

A palatable Beef Tea, combining the virtues of Beef and Wheat with the tonic Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company

"NICOLA"

Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTOIRA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER.

Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1894. 3-1m

Real Estate.

200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR Hop Ranch; price $16,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WAter front and about 700 cords of wood cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d21-6m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE NEW DRILL HALL.

Comfortably Furnished Quarters for Officers and Men.

FORMAL OPENING WEDNESDAY EVE'G.

Order, Neatness and Convenience Apparent Everywhere About the Place—Invitations Issued for the Opening—A New Quartermaster.

The officers of the B. C. B. G. A. have issued invitations for the formal opening by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney on Wednesday evening of the new drill hall, which is now complete. The new stores which were received last week have with the old ones been put away in the proper place, and everything in the large hall and various anti-rooms is now in "apple pie" order. The disorder of last week, prevalent on account of the transfer of accoutrements fro one company to another, has disappeared, and the interior of the hall now has the appearance of regular army quarters. Sergt.-Major Mulcahey, drill instructor and caretaker, is always at the hall, and on each evening one of the officers acts as officer of the day and is in command. The new hall has been the means of inducing many young men of the city to join the brigade, and the officers in consequence are having little difficulty in filling the ranks with suitable men.

There is every convenience in the hall for the use of officers and men. The floor is made of six by two planking on edge, the seams being filled with tar, so that there is no difficulty in going through the heavy gun drill. There are three big electric chandeliers in the centre of the hall, besides 50 single lights. Night in the drill shed is therefore just the same as day. At the lower end of the hall are two large gun rooms, with small doors facing on the government grounds. The guns are fired through these doors. At the right is a Morris tube gallery running the whole length of the building, with a target at the lower end. Here the riflemen can practice during bad weather, there being a patent arrangement which makes shooting at 30 yards in this gallery the same as at 300 yards in the open air. At the left on entering the hall are rooms for various purposes. The first is the commanding officer's room, which has been handsomely furnished by Lieut.-Colonel Prior. Next is the orderly's room, plain but comfortable. The two adjoining rooms are for the half companies of No. 2 company, Major Irving. Nothing could be more neat and orderly. Standing in the centre of each room are racks for 46 rifles, and around the walls are the same number of cupboards for uniforms, knapsacks, and other paraphernalia belonging to the men. Everything is numbered, so there can be no mistake or disorder. Companies 2, Major Quinlan, and 3, Captain Smallfield, have similar rooms. In the same row are the quartermaster's rooms. These are full of new stores, which are to be in charge of the newly-appointed quartermaster, A. C. Flummerfelt, and his sergeant, Mr. Muir. The first rooms on the upper left hand gallery are the officers' quarters. They have been furnished at the officers' expense in a very comfortable manner. There is a large open grate, mantels, easy chairs and tables. With these rooms the officers have the coziest club quarters, minus the refreshments, in the city. The sergeants have also a comfortable suite of rooms, and next comes the department that will make the brigade popular. It consists of three large rooms for the use of the men. All the leading papers are kept on file, and there are several card and checker tables. Here the men can pass their leisure evenings. Next is the band room, where Leader Finn and his bandsmen assemble several times a week. They have already mastered a long list of selections, several of which they will play on Wednesday evening.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Rumor That Bryden Will Seek Election to the Legislature.

Nanaimo, Jan. 22.—It is reported that Mr. J. Bryden will contest the district for the provincial house at the coming election. The same report states that Mr. Badcock, of Mountain district, will also seek political honors. It is hardly probable that the latter report has any foundation. There is much speculation in Nanaimo as to who or what party will stand for the city. It may be safe to say that Mr. Keith will seek re-election.

The Free Press has a $25,000 libel suit on the taps, such being the amount of damages asked by Mr. T. Kitchen of the Nanaimo Realty. The libels referred to are found in certain issues of the Free Press about the time Mr. Kitchen left the city temporarily some time ago.

A piano has been added to the other instruments used at St. Albans church and is quite an acquisition. The instruments now used are an organ, two violins and a piano. The choir is looked upon as the best in the city.

Mr. W. M. Flewin, of Decourcey Islands, had his wharf carried away by the high tide last week. The wharf was a heavy structure of logs and was well made so that the loss is felt very keenly by him.

Two young girls left their respective homes last week without leaving a word as to their intentions or destinations. The parents of the younger girl feel the blow keenly. It is supposed they went to Victoria.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Union Brewery Co., Mr. John Perry was re-elected president. The other officers appointed were: W. H. Young, vice-president, and Mayor Quennell, treasurer. Messrs. R. Dunlap and W. Keddy were elected to the board of directors.

During the past year the New Vancouver Coal Company cleared about 165 acres of land at the back of the town. Some 7000 trees were felled by the famous machine in use by the company. In addition to this progressive work, the company have opened several roads in the five acre lot district. There are at present close on 100 houses erected in this locality, some of them being very substantial buildings, and the settlers generally appear to be prosperous.

Marine.

The hull of the Pilot was hauled out on Clark's ways on Saturday.

The San Mateo was loaded at Union last week for Santa Monica.

The whistle of the fast and commodious steamer North Pacific will greet Victorians to-morrow morning. She is on the run only to relieve the City of Kingston while the latter is receiving her annual overhauling. The Kingston has been running steadily since May 1st last, and in addition to her bottom being foulest her engines and boilers need repairs. The time for laying her up is opportune. The matter has been mentioned in connection with the affairs of the new combine, but there is no ground for it.

The Eclipse, laden with lumber for London, was towed to sea yesterday by the Lorne. She took cargo at Hastings.

The tug Lorne goes to Departure Bay to-morrow to tow the ship Glory of the Seas to the Cape. The Glory is bound for San Francisco.

The British bark Coromandel arrived in the roads this morning 38 days from Hiogo, Japan. She is awaiting orders.

The steamer Maude will be in from the north this evening.

The three-masted schooner Norway, recently in collision with the schooner Fanny Dutard, which was abandoned by her crew, is ashore six miles west of Jordan River (south end if Vancouver Island.) She is loaded with dressed lumber, which can be saved, along with all the vessel's equipments. The only living thing on board is a cat. The telegraph repairer at Jordan River attempted to save this poor waif, but was unable to reach the wreck.

Law Intelligence.

In the supreme court chambers this morning the following applications were heard by Mr. Justice Drake:

Peters v. Pamphlet et al. Luxton for the plaintiff applied for an extension of time for filing the reply. Walls for the defendant Pamphlet and Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for the defendant, Cotsford Contra. Order made extending time to Jan. 25th. Costs in the case.

Wolley vs. Snowden. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for the plaintiff applied for the examination of the defendant for discovery and also for an affidavit on production. Aspland (Davie & Cassidy) for the defendants consented. Order made.

In the Exchequer Court, B. C. Admiralty District, the trial of the action the Queen vs. the Minnie was continued before Mr. Justice Crease. Mr. Belyea for the defendant, before going into his defense, moved a non-suit, claiming that the crown had not made out a case under the statute. He based his argument on the ground that the protocol of the Russian commission does not purport to be signed by a commanding officer, and there is no evidence before the court that the Russian transport ship Yakout is a war vessel within the meaning of the act. This is a penal action in which the condemnation of property is sought, and the statute must be construed strictly. The court reserved judgment on the point. The defence then proceeded.

Julius Morhouse, skipper of the Minnie, gave evidence as to where the schooner was when seized. Official Stenographer Gilbert proved the notes taken by him on the examination before the registrar of James W. Anderson, captain of the schooner Viva, which at the time was lying alongside the Viva. The trial is still going on.

Mr. Justice Drake as county court judge handed down his decision in Ewart vs. Lawrence this morning, dismissing the plaintiff's action with costs. This was an action brought by Architect A. C. Ewart of this city to recover $135.85 from J. A. Lawrence for commission for preparing plans and specifications for a house which the defendant contemplated building. The plaintiff claimed he was entitled to the ordinary commission of 2 1-2 per cent. of the amount of the lowest tender, which was in the neighborhood of $4,000. The defence was that the plaintiff agreed to prepare plans for a house, the lowest tender for which would not exceed $3,000, which he failed to do.

Mr. Jay appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Helmcken for the defendant.

PERSONAL.

A. Martin, of Winnipeg, is at the Driard.

R. J. Woods, of Nass river, is in the city.

Jas. Orr, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

S. Tingley and family are down from Ashcroft.

M. King returned from the Mainland last night.

J. Horner returned last evening from the Mainland.

A. H. B. Macgowan, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

D. McGillivray came over from Vancouver last night.

G. Ford, of the Dominion Express Co., is at the Driard.

Geo. Steitz is seriously ill in a San Francisco hospital.

S. R. and L. Netherby returned from the Sound yesterday.

P. F. Curry was a passenger up on the Kingston yesterday.

W. R. Rogers was a passenger from Port Townsend yesterday morning.

G. T. Legg, C. S. Windsor, and W. E. Draper, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

P. C. Cotton, M.P.P., and C. B. Sword, M.P.P., came over on the Premier last evening.

Harry V. Burner, general agent of the Great Northern on the Mainland, is spending a few days in the city with his family. They are guests at the home of Louis Casey.

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just now, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

MITCHELL DISABLED.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 22.—As far as Mitchell is concerned, the battle between Corbett and the Englishman is clearly off, for it is claimed the Englishman has wrenched an ankle and cannot be in condition to meet the champion in the ring on Thursday. It is said he twisted his ankle while running up and down the lighthouse stair three days ago. The ankle is now in bandages. He has kept the fact from every person he possibly could, but it was discovered to-day. The wrenching would not have been serious to an ordinary person, and there was no perceptible limp in his walking, but it weakened one of the tendons, and any one who knows anything about prize fighting knows what a weak tendon means in such a contest as the Mitchell-Corbett affair promises to be.

MITCHELL'S ALLEGED CRANKINESS.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 22.—It is now believed Mitchell's refusal to fight in the woods is another exhibition of his crankiness. A member of the Duval club said he believed it was a "bluff" on the part of Mitchell to get an extra allowance for expenses. The check matter will be settled to-night at a meeting of the representatives of the club and of the pugilists. It is stated the cause of the few bets on Saturday night was the absence of Corbett money. Corbett, however, is still 2 to 1. Reports regarding Mitchell's sprained ankle were exaggerations. The lameness arose from a slight soreness in the tendons of one leg. It was so slight that it did not interfere with his usual long spin on the beach yesterday. Mitchell told a friend yesterday it had already disappeared. "Bill" Naughton of the California club, said to-day with regard to Mitchell's refusal to report at Jacksonville on Thursday morning, that Mitchell should be told more than the information conveyed in the brief telegram telling him to be in the city on Thursday morning at six o'clock. It was an important point, Naughton said, that a fighter should arrange when he was to breakfast on the morning of the fight. To an ordinary person it made little difference, but to a man about to enter a big fight it was vital.

FOOTBALL.

In a match at Rugby football at Westminster Saturday Vancouver defeated the local team, one goal and one try to a goal.

At Beacon Hill the Victoria college defeated the Victorias in an association match by two goals to one.

SUCCUMBED TO LA GRIPPE.

Death of the Provincial Timber Limit Inspector.

New Westminster, Jan. 22.—Duncan MacRae, inspector of timber limits, died rather unexpectedly on Saturday night at St. Mary's hospital of la grippe. Deceased was 51 and a native of Glengarry, Ont. He had lived in this province 12 years and besides his official position he had a half interest in one of the finest ranches in Chilliwack. He was a brother of the Rev. Donald MacRae of Victoria.

Brief Locals.

—Mrs. Shewan has summoned Special Constable Carroll, whom she charges with assault.

—W. Christie has engaged the market hall for Thursday evening, the night of the Mitchell-Corbett fight. A band will be in attendance during the night, and will discourse sweet music. But the chief feature will be the reading of telegraphic reports of the big fight.

—The work of macadamizing the lower part of Johnson street, from Government street to Wharf street, is progressing rapidly. When the work is finished it will add greatly to the general appearance of that busy thoroughfare.

A Grim Hoax.

The cemetery authorities of Pere Lachaise, in Paris, are annoyed at the revival of a very grim hoax. "A Russian princess is said to have left a million francs to any person who should spent a whole year and a day consecutively in the little chapel raised over her tomb. The body was in a glass coffin in the centre and the walls were covered with mirrors, so that the watcher, could he keep awake, would have no possible escape for his thoughts to anything more agreeable than the corpse. No occupation or relaxation was allowed but that of reading by the light at the head of the coffin. No conversation was to be permitted, and food was only to be brought to the chapel once a day. One hour for exercise was to be confined to a stroll among the tombs. The offer of $200,000 in this way brought an avalanche of applications from all sorts of persons. Widows were numerous. The obligation of silence for a year and a day had no terror for them. They would be able to wag the tongue all they wanted when they had the million. Men of all degrees of impecuniosity and neediness applied. The cemetery people would like to have the perpetrator of the joke in Pere Lachaise.

Hood's and Only Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper berries and other well known remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative powers not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures when other preparations fail.

HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Saturday—H J Scott, Mr Duncan, two Sisters St. Ann, John Gills, H Adams, W Johnson, J Beal, A R Green, Mrs Morrison, Mrs Van Innes, Dr Milne, F Stockham, Mrs Adams, Mrs Johnson, Jos W Wey.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jan. 21.—W Carlynel, W Henderson, Jas Wilmot, J Mesorley, A J Borheam, John Wing, Miss Whitney, Mrs Henderson, Jas Tees, J D McDermott, P J Curry, Chin Jam Wah, L Netherby, Mrs Dobsinski, Geo Lane, L Moore, W R Rogers, S B Netherby, Mrs Hotchins, C Kelty, H E McDonald, F B Calville.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Jan. 21.—Geo Coscus, D McGillivray, D M Lary, Mrs Norton, F Paggett, J F Lightfoot, Mrs Lightfoot, J T Edwards, G F Jones, J Horner, F C Todd, Mrs Todd, J Pent, M King, H V Burner and wife, Mrs Norton and daughter, G Hudson, F C Hosten, W E Drake, S Tingley wife and daughter, F V Austin, G S Dutcher, F C Cotton, W S Stout, G Ford, Jas Orr, Mrs Duff Stuart, W C Haywood, J E Chapman, Wm Turney, G Legg, Mrs Sulder, A H B Macgowan, A Gilchrist, Mrs McGregor, C S Windsor, A Marlin, A M Rawhnson, Jas White, R A Hockley.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Saturday—N S Keeper, A E Gilchum, Weller Bros, Hall Ross & Co, T Earle, Geo Everton, T Haughton, Lequ & Leiser, J Piercy & Co, care of Green Worlock & Co, Langley & Co, M Marks, R Maynard, D Spencer, Mc MBros, J Fullerton, A McGregor, W O Cameron, A Holmes, H Waller, Ames Holden Co, B Williams, J H Todd & Co, R Watt & Co, W H Redmond, Turner Beeton & Co, F Norris, Lt Gov Dewdney, S Reid, S H E Co, M Waitt & Co, A W Duncan, R McDonald, H Saunders, F J Hall, E G Prior & Co, Lowenberg & Co, J H Baker, A B Erskine, R B McMicking, Hodson Bay Co, J Hutcheson, Dr Parker, S Leiser, H M Konnell, J Fullerton, A C Robertson, Blair & Gordon, H Bornstein, Hall & Renouf, Martin & R, McM Bros, P T Patton, Speed Bros, W Thompson, Dom Exp Co.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jan. 21.—Union Brewery Co, Hastings Saw Mill, D R Ross & Co, Brackman & Ker, Wilson Bros, L Shanlarsky, D H Ross & Co.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Jan. 21.—Lighthound Ralston & Co, Weller Bros, A F Englehardt, Standard Oil Co, Wing On, Wah Hing, Wah Yuen, Lee Hop, Chew Cheng Cheong, Hop Loong, Hang Wo Hing, Kwong Sung Toong, Yee Yick, Yuen Loong, Tai Wah, Kwong Man Fung, Wing Cheong, Yan Kee, Kain Fook Yuen, Tai Tung Cheong Kee, Ying Cheong Lung, Sing Lee, Tai Soong & Co, Mee Yung Loong, Tuck Cheong, See Cheong, Fook Loong, Yuen Loong, F C Davidge, Hall Ross & Co, A Martin, Dom Exp Co.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—In this city on the 21st inst., the wife of Henry Harris of a son.

Use Gibbons' Toothache Gum; sold druggists

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Real Estate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, AT 11 A.M

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, Lot 6, Russell street, with dwelling house thereon containing three rooms 18x30, hard finished.

Also Lot 6, and Lots 34, 36, 38, part of section XXXI Springfield Estate, Esquimalt District.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES

To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 3
Allan Line, Laurentian	Feb. 17
Dominion Line, Labrador	Jan. 27
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Feb. 10
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg	Jan. 31
Beaver Line, Ontario	Feb. 14

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Etruria	Jan. 27
Cunard Line, Gallia	Feb. 3
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 24
White Star Line, Germanic	Feb. 31
American Line, Paris	Jan. 31
American Line, Chester	Feb. 10
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Feb. 3
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Feb. 17
Nor. German Lloyd, H. H. Meier	Feb. 3
Nor. German Lloyd, Neckar	Feb. 10

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
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"Soft Water"

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Ceylon Tea

A DELICIOUS BLEND

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Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are required for the erection of a frame dwelling on the Craigflower Road, Victoria West.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The drawings can be seen at the office of

J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect.

39 1-2 Government street. Jan. 20, 1894.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,

5 Gordon Street, Victoria.

This first class Private Family Boarding House, centrally situated, within extensive grounds, is open under new management for guests by the day, week or month at moderate rates. A few table boarders can be accommodated. Electric light and all modern conveniences.

120-1m MRS. J. ECKERSLEY.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

Our Winter Sale a Success.
Everyone pleased with the Bargains we offer.
Some rare bargains to be had yet in Remnants, Dress Goods, Mantles, Furs, Quilts and Blankets.
A Few Dozens of those Kid Gloves at 60c. left. You should have a pair before they are all gone.
Remember this sale will only last for the balance of this month, and now is the time to take advantage of it. We have still a fine lot of Remnants at Half Price. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON,
Manager.

Cash is King

CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH

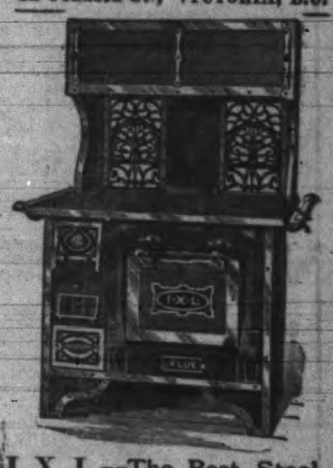
AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,

S. F. McINTOSH.

W. H. PERRY,

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
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Sheet Metal Works,
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Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I. X. L.—The Best Steel Range made.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

On Sale at

W. & J. WILSON'S, GOVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase)	£600,000,	$2,920,000
RESERVE	£270,000,	$1,314,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

Phillips' Sanitary Grates

Can be fitted to any style of grate, require no stove-pipes and occupy no space. No waste attached, all fuel being utilized and an even temperate warmth obtained; will also heat the adjoining room from the one fire; does not smoke, is guaranteed for ten years and requires no further attention than the ordinary grate fire. Further particulars from the Agent or Mr. Geo. Phillips, 84 Douglas Street.

NB.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 139 Yates street during the hours of 7 and 10 p.m.